

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

### Asia & Pacific

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#### JAPAN

Ministries Regret U.S. Call for GATT Talks	C 1
Inayama on Settlement of Trade Issues With U.S.	C 1
AKAHATA Reporter Arrested at Yokota Air Base	C 2
Abe Confirms Report on PRC, Taiwan Visa Issue	C 2
Cabinet Calls for Return of Northern Islands	C 2
Nakasone Meets With Egyptian Senior Statesman	C 3
Nakasone Meets Burmese Parliamentarians Group	C 3
Nakasone Addresses Administrative Reform Meeting	C 3
Defense Agency Seeks 8.8 Percent Budget Hike	C 4

#### NORTH KOREA

NODONG SINMUN Scores Planned Reagan Seoul Visit [2 Jul]	D 1
Expansion of U.S. Base at Misawa Condemned [NODONG SINMUN 5 Jul]	D 2
NODONG SINMUN Marks Anniversary of 4 July Statement [4 Jul]	D 3
VRPR Plays ROK Statement on 4 July Anniversary	D 8
South's Foreign Minister Shows 'Splittist Nature' [NODONG SINMUN 3 Jul]	D 9
VRPR Comments	D 9
South's July Naval Firing Exercises Condemned	D 10
South Koreans Reported Expelled From Bangladesh	D 10
VRPR on Lesotho Suspending Ties With South Korea	D 10
Guinea Radio Reports North Korean Plane Crash [AFP]	D 12
Further Report [AFP]	D 12
Japanese Dietman's Friendship Group Arrives	D 12
Journalism Conference Convenes in Pyongyang	D 13
Kim Il-song Receives Journalists	D 16
Kim Il-song Fetes Journalists	D 18
Kim Il-song's Banquet Speech	D 19
Anti-U.S. Poster Exhibition Opens in Pyongyang	D 23

#### SOUTH KOREA

Chon Warns of Attempts To Thwart IPU Conference	E 1
Japan-Resident Koreans Hit North Attempt To Block IPU [KOREA HERALD 5 Jul]	E 1
Committee Head Renews Call for North-South Dialogue	E 1
Parties Urge North Compliance [KOREA HERALD 5 Jul]	E 2
Paper Views Foreign Minister's 'Nordpolitik' Speech [KYONGHYANG SINMUN 30 Jun]	E 2
Opposition Party Calls for Freedom of Press [TONG-A ILBO 1 Jul]	E 4

## BURMA

Thai Paper Cites Reports of Tin U's Arrest G 1  
[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 2 Jul]  
Briefs: Japanese Grant for 1983-84 G 1

## KAMPUCHEA

Comment on ASEAN Ministers' Conference H 1  
Thai Border Violations, 'Attacks' Reported H 2  
Central Committee Issues Communique on Session H 2  
Chea Sim Speaks at Youth Association Meeting H 3  
Thai Paper on Increased Resistance to Vietnamese H 3  
[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 4 Jul]  
VODK Says SRV Reinforcements Sent to Phnom Penh H 4

## LAOS

Leaders Greet U.S. Independence Anniversary I 1  
Reportage on Australian Minister's Visit I 1  
Hayden Arrives I 1  
Kaysone Receives Hayden I 1  
Talks Held I 2  
Delegation Departs I 2  
Press Release Issued I 2  
Souphanouvong Receives CSSR Envoy 30 June I 3  
Kaysone Phomvihan Receives Outgoing PRK Envoy I 4  
Chinese 'Advisers' on PRK-Thai Border Scored I 5

## THAILAND

Hayden Comments on SRV Talks, Other Issues J 1  
Holds News Conference [NATION REVIEW 4 Jul] J 1  
Further Remarks to Press [BANGKOK POST 4 Jul] J 2  
Phichai on Hayden SRV Visit J 4  
Call for PRC Flexibility Viewed [BANGKOK POST 5 Jul] J 4  
NATION REVIEW Editorial [5 Jul] J 5  
Further on ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting J 6  
Sitthi on SRV Comment J 6  
SIAM RAT Editorial [28 Jun] J 6  
ICK's Sarre on PRC, USSR Role in Kampuchea Issue J 7  
[BANGKOK POST 2 Jul]  
Admiral on Reinforcing Troops on Eastern Border J 8  
Formation of New Muslim Terrorist Movement Noted J 8  
[NATION REVIEW 3 Jul]

## VIETNAM

NHAN DAN Commentary Scores Shultz' Tour	[1 Jul]	K	1
Thach Remarks on Kampuchea, PRC 'Threat'		K	2
Australia's Hayden Gives Banquet, Departs		K	3
[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 3 Jul]			
Agreement Reached on Return of 14 Chinese		K	4
Leaders Greet PRC Counterparts on Election		K	4
Meeting Marks DPRK's Anti-U.S. Struggle Month		K	5
National Assembly Session Closes 30 June		K	5
NHAN DAN Editorial	[1 Jul]	K	7
Democratic Party Marks 30th Anniversary		K	9
Trial of 4 Counterrevolutionaries Reported		K	9
[NHAN DAN 6 Jun]			
'Counterrevolutionaries' Sentenced for Subversion		K	10
National Seminar Held on Population Policy		K	10

## AUSTRALASIA

## AUSTRALIA

Further on Hayden Visit, Talks in SRV, Laos	M	1
SRV Position Said Firm [AFP]	M	1
Assurances on UN Aid	M	1
Australia To Investigate Antarctic's Resources	M	1

## INDONESIA

Foreign Minister Comments on Hayden's Hanoi Visit	N	1
Mokhtar Comments on Timor, Kampuchean Problems	N	1

MINISTRIES REGRET U.S. CALL FOR GATT TALKS

OW011237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1210 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO -- The U.S. proposal for formal talks with Japan on Tokyo's import curbs on farm products under General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) rules elicited expressions of regret and indignation from the Japanese quarters concerned Friday.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Iwazo Kaneko pointed out the U.S. action meant that Washington had failed to duly appreciate the "maximum possible efforts" so far exerted by his ministry in working out a solution in repeated consultations with the U.S. This is "regrettable," he said.

Foreign Ministry officials said they deeply regretted the U.S. Government's action because Japan had done its utmost through past bilateral talks with the United States to avoid this kind of move.

The Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives (Zenchu) also said it could not help but feel profound indignation. Washington's move totally disregards the fact that Japan is the world's biggest food importer and the No 1 customer for U.S. agricultural products, while shutting its eyes at the fact that the U.S. itself restricts imports of beef and other products and applies some kind of curbs on the imports of other items, such as dairy products and peanuts, Zenchu said.

In a statement, Kaneko noted that the U.S. and Western European nations also maintained various import curbs and other protective measures on farm products. The U.S. should take full cognizance of this fact, he said. Referring to the U.S.-proposed talks under GATT rules, the minister said Japan would fully assert its position in an effort to prevent Japanese agriculture from being adversely affected.

The Foreign Ministry officials said Japan would continue to protect its interests in the trade disputes, but that it was also ready to fully exchange views with the United States at the coming talks in order to produce results satisfactory to both sides.

The United States has proposed that the first session of the talks be held under the GATT provisions between next Wednesday and Friday. The officials added, however, that it might not be possible to start the talks next week.

Zenchu said it must strongly protest the U.S. move, and at the same time would urge the Japanese Government to take determined action to counter the U.S. action. From now on, it declared, every protest action will be organized and Zenchu is resolved to achieve its avowed aim of halting further liberalization of agricultural imports and expansion of import quotas in order to safeguard Japan's agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.

INAYAMA ON SETTLEMENT OF TRADE ISSUE WITH U.S.

OW041211 Tokyo KYODO in English 1056 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Tokyo July 4 KYODO -- The president of the influential Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) urged the government Monday to settle Japan-U.S. trade disputes before U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Japan in November, particularly farm product imports and self-restraint on car shipments. Without naming Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Yoshihiro Inayama told a press conference: "A responsible person should make up his mind (to resolve these trade issues). And that, I think, must be done by autumn."



Inayama, due to attend an annual meeting of Japanese and U.S. businessmen from July 6 to 8 in Chicago, warned that the fast-expanding U.S. trade deficit with Japan could develop into adverse national sentiment against the Japanese. He said that at the Chicago conference, he will listen to what the Americans have to say and convey it to the Japanese Government. "Keidanren will also present to the government its own recommendations regarding settlement of the trade friction," Inayama added.

The United States last week filed a complaint with the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) against Japan's import curbs on 13 farm products. Inayama said: "Some in Japan argue that the United States, too, imposes import restrictions on certain items such as beef. But when the question has come to this stage, one must cast his dice (without biding his time)."

Inayama referred to the recent remarks by International Trade and Industry Minister Sosuke Uno that Japan will not apply self-restraint on car shipments to the U.S. next fiscal year, and said this has invited sharp reaction from the Americans. Inayama indicated that this accord will have to be continued after next fiscal year and that the Americans will not be satisfied if the annual quota is kept unchanged at the present level. The Keidanren chief said: "The 1.68 million units quota has been based on Japan's peak-time car shipments."

#### AKAHATA REPORTER ARRESTED AT YOKOTA AIR BASE

OW040347 Tokyo KYODO in English 0334 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Tokyo July 4 KYODO -- Air police at the U.S. Yokota base in western Tokyo arrested a reporter for the organ of the Japan Communist Party last Saturday when he allegedly entered a restricted area, Japanese police said Monday. The reporter was identified as Yoshitomo Kobayashi, 51, a science reporter for the AKAHATA (RED FLAG). Police said Kobayashi, carrying a camera, was spotted by U.S. air police around 3 p.m. in an area where entry is allegedly banned.

#### ABE CONFIRMS REPORT ON PRC, TAIWAN VISA ISSUES

OW050229 Tokyo KYODO in English 0219 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Tokyo July 5 KYODO -- China last week asked Japan and other Western nations not to issue visas to Taiwanese going abroad, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe told reporters Tuesday. Abe thus confirmed press reports from Beijing Monday that the Chinese Foreign Ministry sent diplomatic notes to that effect to the U.S. and most Western embassies in the Chinese capital.

The reports said the Chinese notes called on Western governments not to issue visas at their offices in Taiwan to island residents going abroad. The notes also warned against allowing Taiwan's unofficial offices abroad to issue visas.

#### CABINET CALLS FOR RETURN OF NORTHERN ISLANDS

OW050131 Tokyo KYODO in English 0120 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Tokyo July 5 KYODO -- The government Tuesday announced a Cabinet decision to call for early return of Soviet-occupied northern islands. The decision appeals for higher national sentiment to back up the government which hopes to conclude a peace treaty with the Soviet Union after winning the return of the northern territories which Japan claims were taken over by the Soviets after World War II.

The government will support former residents on these islands who were ousted by the Soviets after the war, the decision said.

#### NAKASONE MEETS WITH EGYPTIAN SENIOR STATESMAN

OW041205 Tokyo KYODO in English 1105 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 4 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday expressed his hope to visit Egypt as soon as he has an opportunity to do so. Nakasone expressed his wish when he met top Egyptian official Dr. Muhammad 'Abd-al-Qadir Hatim, who paid a courtesy call on the prime minister Monday morning. Nakasone asked Dr. Hatim to convey his message to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, who had earlier invited Nakasone to visit Egypt.

Dr. Hatim, a senior statesman active in Egypt, arrived in Japan on June 26 for an unofficial 10-day visit. He is scheduled to leave Tuesday.

Dr. Hatim and Nakasone exchanged views on Japan-Egypt relations and the situation in the Middle East. Dr. Hatim welcomed Nakasone's hope to promote friendly relations between Japan and Egypt, saying that it would lead to peace in the Middle East. As regards Middle East situation, Dr. Hatim pointed out that the internal strife in the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is a factor causing unrest in the Middle East, and expressed hope that PLO would be reunited. He added that reunification of the PLO is possible.

#### NAKASONE MEETS BURMESE PARLIAMENTARIANS GROUP

OW0718 Tokyo KYODO in English 0704 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 4 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told a nine-member Burmese parliamentary delegation Monday he hopes to visit their country at the earliest possible occasion. But the prime minister said he was very sorry he could not go to Burma for the time being because of busy political schedules, an official spokesman reported. Burmese President U San Yu extended the invitation to Nakasone last March when Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe visited Rangoon.

The delegation comprises seven members of the People's Assembly and two secretaries. The group, led by assemblyman U Saw Hauthin, came to Japan Sunday for an eight-day visit at the invitation of the Dietmen's League for Japan-Burma Friendship and the Foreign Ministry. During their stay until next Sunday, the mission will also meet Foreign Minister Abe and upper house President Masatoshi Tokunaga.

#### NAKASONE ADDRESSES ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM MEETING

OW040319 Tokyo KYODO in English 0240 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Tokyo July 4 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Monday the largest task for his government is to carry out a sweeping administrative reform as a means to slash huge state debts. Nakasone was addressing to the first meeting at his official residence of the Administrative Reform Promotion Council designed to monitor government efforts to rectify administrative ills.

He said the reform scheme, first advocated by his predecessor Zenko Suzuki, is aimed at creating a "simple, effective government" and inducing vitality in the private sector. Bills related to the reform will be presented to an extraordinary Diet (parliament) session this autumn and a regular Diet session afterward, he said.

Toshio Doko, honorary president of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), was elected president of the council during Monday's meeting. The council members also include Bunpei Otsuki, president of the Japan Federation of Employers' Association (Nikkeiren), and Motofumi Makieda, chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions (Sohyo), Japan's largest labor federation.

Doko told the meeting such reform is cardinaly important to create a society full of vitality and said there should be no tax increases in carrying this out. He urged the prime minister to do his best for that purpose in line with the recommendations issued by the disbanded ad hoc committee.

A council spokesman said the group will meet once a week in July to be briefed by officials of the Administrative Management Agency, the Finance and the Home Affairs Ministries on how the administrative reform plans decided on by the Cabinet May 24 are being implemented.

#### DEFENSE AGENCY SEEKS 8.8 PERCENT BUDGET HIKE

OW020205 Tokyo KYODO in English 0155 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 2 KYODO -- The Defense Agency thinks about 8.8 percent growth is indispensable for Japan's defense budget in next fiscal 1984 and has decided to draft its funds request on that basis, according to agency sources.

The Finance Ministry, however, is expected to try to peg the defense budget growth to 3 to 4 percent in an effort to achieve a drastic cut in government spendings.

Bargaining over the defense budget ceiling would become very tough up to its final stage and require a highly political decision by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone himself. The final bargaining would be a battle over a 6 percent level growth, some observers predict.

Japan's current fiscal 1983 defense budget totals about yen 2,754 billion (\$11.5 billion), up 6.5 percent over the previous year. The Defense Agency asked a 9.7 percent increase in the bargaining.

As for the next budget, the agency said payment of weapons and equipment purchased this year or earlier will require a 4.9 percent growth in the coming budget. Personnel costs will increase by about yen 50 billion because of the growing retirement lump sum money, it said. Moreover, some yen 240 billion budget growth will be needed for spendings related to the U.S. forces' deployment of F-16 fighters at the Misawa Air Base, fuel cost and other expenditures, the agency said.

The U.S. pressure on Japan for more defense spending is increasing and a U.S. senator recently called for Japan's defense budget growth of at least 10 to 12 percent.

Agency chief Kazuo Tanikawa is expected to visit the United States in early September and U.S. President Ronald Reagan will visit Japan in November.

The Japanese Government thus would face tough scenes over the defense problem on these occasions.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES PLANNED REAGAN SEOUL VISIT

SK020233 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2353 GMT 1 Jul 83

[NODONG SINMUN 2 July commentary: "The Warmonger's Dangerous Tour for Aggression"]

[Text] According to reports, U.S. President Reagan is expected to make an official visit to South Korea in November, by way of Japan.

That Reagan should come to South Korea to see the ugly stooge, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, is, in itself, not to be overlooked.

As the entire world knows, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a murderer who brutally massacred the righteous uprisers of Kwangju and numerous South Korean patriots, and he is a fascist tyrant without equal. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, because of his vicious features and infuriating crimes, is the object of the hatred and curses of all of the virtuous people of the world, as well as of the South Korean people.

If Reagan had a bit of sense, he would not dare make an official visit to South Korea to give support to a murderer like traitor Chon Tu-hwan. Yet, he has decided to visit South Korea. This shows how recklessly the U.S. imperialists are maneuvering to realize in earnest their aggressive ambition against Korea. Reagan's plan to visit South Korea is further clear proof that the U.S. imperialists regard Korea as most important in their strategy for world domination and that, concentrating the brunt of their aggression here, they are attempting to strengthen their colonial rule over South Korea by maintaining a brutal fascist element like traitor Chon Tu-hwan as their stooge.

Reagan, ever since the first day he assumed office, has, more viciously than his predecessors, pursued an aggressive policy against Korea. He has even cancelled plans for a troop withdrawal as part of Korean policy, which was a deceptive scheme of his predecessors, has openly proclaimed the perpetual military occupation of South Korea, and is running wild preparing a new war against the Korean people, massively building up U.S. arms under the pretext of honoring the so-called commitment.

Reagan is a most vicious and bellicose mastermind of aggression who has made the tension in Korea extremely acute. It is clear why such a man is scheming to make his way into South Korea. As some foreign publications indicate, U.S. ruling circles are planning, through Reagan's visit to South Korea, to demonstrate the so-called ties of alliance between the United States and South Korea and their firm support to the South Korean puppets, thereby encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, which is completely isolated at home and abroad, in order to drive it all the more to fascist oppressive barbarity and to northward invasion rackets.

Reagan's South Korea visit, however, has other purposes, as well. In particular, Reagan's plan to visit South Korea is closely connected with the maneuvers to form a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan and South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have put forward the strategic objective of forming an aggressive military bloc like NATO in Asia, and are accelerating the formation of a tripartite military alliance as its basic framework. The formation of the tripartite military alliance, which the U.S. imperialists have long been pursuing, is now, in fact, on the threshold of completion.



The alliance between the United States and Japan is being developed as a body for sharing common destiny, drawing Japan extensively and deeply into the U.S. imperialists' war strategy; the subordinate alliance between the United States and South Korea is being further strengthened; and the collusion between the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets is being strengthened, thus linking all the rings of the tripartite military alliance.

At thus such a stage, Reagan is going to make a personal junket to Japan and South Korea to give the finishing touches to the formation of the tripartite military alliance.

The U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance is an instrument of war and its main spearhead is directed against the Korean people. The purpose of Reagan's South Korean visit is to complete the tripartite military alliance and to further accelerate the preparations for a new war of aggression against Korea.

It is beyond any doubt that the U.S. imperialists are today scheming to provoke a new war in Korea. The U.S. warmongers have openly raved that the Korean peninsula is the test site for a confrontation of power in the 1980's. Moreover, they have said that the second Korean war would immediately develop into a nuclear war and are planning to bring in even neutron bombs, inhumane nuclear weapons, in addition to the numerous nuclear weapons already deployed in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have set up an emergency plan among the United States, Japan and South Korea in preparation for a Korean war and are staging violent military exercises in and around South Korea based on this plan. Reagan's plan to visit South Korea is unthinkable apart from such new war-provocation maneuvers.

The U.S. imperialist leader Reagan must be planning to adopt a decision to ignite a war by visiting South Korea and personally reviewing and ascertaining the state of war preparations on the spot, with his own eyes.

How similar the planned Reagan junket to South Korea is to the South Korean junket in June 1950 by the notorious war merchant Dulles, who ordered the provocation of the last Korean war of aggression!

In the cause of peace in Korea, Asia and the world, the dangerous plan of Reagan's junket to South Korea should certainly be checked.

#### EXPANSION OF U.S. BASE AT MISAWA CONDEMNED

SK040827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT 4 Jul 83

["Nuclear Weapon Is Not Almighty" -- KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists must discontinue their reckless preparations for a nuclear war and go back to their den from northeast Asia with all their destruction weapons including nuclear arms, demands NODONG SINMUN in a commentary Monday.

It has been disclosed recently that the U.S. imperialists intend to build the Misawa base in Aomori Prefecture, Japan, into a military strategic stronghold, into "a big military setup," notes the author of the commentary. He further says:

This fact was revealed by commander of the Misawa base Rogers, who blared that the deployment of "F-16" fighter planes in Misawa would be made an important "deterrent power" in northeast Asia.

The announcement of the U.S. imperialists that they would build the Misawa base into a "big military setup" revealed their intention to go ahead more openly with their scheme to turn Japan still further into a huge nuclear armory.

The U.S. imperialists' claim that the deployment of "F-16" planes capable of carrying nuclear weapons at the Misawa base would be something like a "deterrent power" is nothing but a sophism for concealing their nuclear ar design. The actual threat of aggression in northeast Asia is created by none other than the U.S. imperialists. Choosing northeast Asia and Korea as "the frontline of the U.S. strategy", the U.S. imperialists are massing there weapons of mass destruction including nuclear arms and seeking the ignition point of a new war, a nuclear war, there.

It must not be overlooked that the Japanese reactionaries are involving themselves with a zeal in the U.S. imperialists' preparations for a nuclear war. The Japanese reactionaries have de facto discarded, even their formal "three principles of denuclearisation" and are bringing the U.S. imperialists' nuclear weapons into Japan without hesitation, crying for "the conversion of the Japanese islands into an unsinkable aircraft carrier." Lurking here is their heinous intention to hasten the building of a great military power and, furthermore, realise their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" by zealously partaking of the U.S. imperialists' war strategy. But this is a foolish dream.

The conversion of the Japanese territory into a nuclear base will lead them to self-destruction.

#### NODONG SINMUN MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF 4 JULY STATEMENT

SK040444 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2233 GMT 3 Jul 83

[NODONG SINMUN 4 July editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Pave the Way to the Fatherland's Reunification Under the Anti-U.S. Banner for Independence"]

[Text] Eleven years have elapsed since the announcement of the historic 4 July North-South Joint Statement.

The announcement of the North-South Joint Statement, which was an epochal event in our people's struggle for the reunification of the country and in the relations between the North and the South, was the noble fruition of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's independent policy for the fatherland's reunification and his wise leadership.

Reflecting both the fundamental stand our party has invariably maintained for the solution of the question of the fatherland's reunification and the demands of the developing situation drastically changing after turn of the 1970's, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth a comprehensive policy for North-South negotiations. Taking the initiative, he opened the way to contacts between the North and the South -- which had long been isolated from one another -- and, as the principal program for fatherland reunification, advanced the three principles of independence, grand national unity, and peaceful reunification.

As a result, high-level North-South talks were arranged and the North-South Joint Statement, the main content of which was the three principles for the fatherland's reunification, was announced.



The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows: The three principles -- achieving reunification independently, without the interference of outside forces, achieving grand national unity by transcending difference in ideologies, concepts and systems; and reunifying the divided fatherland not by resorting to the use of the force of arms but in a peaceful way -- are a starting point and basis for the solution of the question of the reunification of our fatherland.

The three principles for the fatherland's reunification which were proclaimed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and constituted the basis of the North-South Joint Statement are a historical milestone which has illuminated the only correct way to the solution of the question of the reunification of our country, and are a joint reunification program of the nation.

Because of their most accurately reflecting the desire of the nation and the demand of the times, the three principles for the fatherland's reunification earned and are still earning the absolute support and welcome of the entire Korean people and the peaceloving peoples of the world.

The past 11 years since the announcement of the North-South Joint Statement were a period of severe struggle between the reunification and the splittist forces.

Proceeding from the earnest desire to basically improve and develop relations between the North and the South and to actively pave the way for independent and peaceful reunification, our party and the government of the republic have continued to advance concrete proposals on the questions of eliminating the state of the military confrontation between the North and the South, of achieving multi-sided collaborations and exchanges in all fields, and of arranging a conference for comprehensive North-South political negotiations and on other questions in order to implement the ideas and principles of the joint statement, and have made all sincere efforts for their implementation.

In particular, the proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] advanced at the Sixth Congress of our party was a clear display of our sincere efforts to settle the question of the reunification of the country based on the three principles of fatherland's reunification.

Nevertheless, countering our just proposal with a splittist line, the South Korean puppet clique has gone along the road of betrayal, trampling the ideas and principles of the joint statement from the beginning.

By violating the principle of achieving the fatherland's reunification without dependence on outside forces and interference by outside forces, begging for the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. aggressive forces, and actively dragging in the militarist Japanese aggressive forces, the South Korean puppets have committed the traitorous nation-selling act of placing South Korea more deeply under dual U.S.-Japan domination and subjugation. They have violated the principle of achieving grand national unity by transcending differences in ideologies, concepts and systems, promoted distrust in the nation by shouting for anti-communist confrontation, placed the land of South Korea in the furnace of the military fascism, and suppressed and killed patriotic people.

The puppets have also violated the principle of achieving the fatherland's reunification peacefully rather than the force of arms. Raving about a confrontation of strength and all-out security, they have accelerated war preparations against the northern half of the republic and have staged war exercises and military provocations ceaselessly.

The ringleader of opposing the ideas and principles of the 4 July North-South Joint Statement and seeking the wicked plots and schemes for a permanent division of our country is the U.S. imperialists.

In words, they say that they support the North-South Joint Statement and welcome dialogue, but in acts they have held the creation of two Koreas as their basic policy on Korea and have sought all kinds of maneuvers for its realization.

It was because of this that they resorted to delaying tactics by sending the South Korean puppets to the table of dialogue and made them turn down all our proposals, such as the one for North-South collaboration, and made them desperately oppose taking practical measures for reunification. It was also because of this that they worked out a splittist special statement the main point of which was the two Koreas' simultaneous entry into the United Nations and had it announced through the mouths of the puppets.

The U.S. imperialists' persistent obstruction of the reunification of our country stems from their aggressive ambition to continue to hold South Korea as a colonial foothold in Asia and as a bridgehead for the aggression of the continent by creating two Koreas by all means.

Continuing the military occupation of South Korea and implementing the colonial policy of subjugation there, the U.S. imperialists have made political, military, economic, and all other sectors of South Korea thoroughly serve their aggressive objectives. By so doing, they have made South Korea their complete colony and military base.

They are making the puppet regime, which they have fabricated to justify the policy of colonial subjugation, act as if it were an independent state. However, the puppet regime is a group of scarecrows and the actual ruler exercising real power and controlling everything in South Korea is the U.S. imperialists.

Like the former South Korean regimes, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist regime, too, is the product of the deepened crisis of the colonial rule in South Korea. It is nothing more than colonial puppet regime which has been fabricated under the protection of the guns and swords of the U.S. imperialists and is acting under their manipulation.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists that directed from behind the scenes the Kwangju mass massacre by human butcher traitor Chon Tu-hwan, and it is none other than the U.S. imperialists that manipulated the relentless oppression of the democratic personages of South Korea and the repression by guns and swords of the people's struggle for the achievement of independence and democratization of South Korean society and the fatherland's reunification.

It is with the help of the U.S. imperialists that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is intensifying the collusion with the Japanese reactionary force, selling the nation's dignity and interests and further worsening the tense situation by seeking military buildup and anti-communist war rackets. It is also in accordance with the scenario of the U.S. imperialists that the puppet traitor is atrociously scheming to justify two Koreas by spreading the words of the so-called mutual visits and general election and hawking things such as entry into the United Nations and cross-recognition.

To back up with the force of arms their strategy to obstruct the reunification of Korea and to continue the division of our country as two Koreas permanently, the U.S. imperialists are further persisting in the policy of strength. The U.S. imperialists have declared that the Korean peninsula is a testing place for a confrontation of strength in the 1980's. They are now, in this connection, drastically beefing up the U.S. forces in South Korea and the puppet forces and undisguisedly scheming to ignite a nuclear war through the introduction of nuclear weapons and other mass lethal weapons into South Korea.

Clamoring that the second Korean war will be a nuclear war, the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs have switched the already prepared 9-day short-term strike strategy to a 3-day nuclear war strategy.

Not satisfied with the recent deployment of some, 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea, they are now even concocting a plot to deploy in South Korea neutron weapons which have been rejected by the people of the world.

On the other hand, actively accelerating the formation of a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan and South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are also attempting to drag the Japanese Self-Defense Forces into war of aggression against Korea in case of an emergency.

Because of the ever-increasing new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, South Korea has literally been reduced to a vast powder magazine for the U.S. imperialists' strategy toward the Far East and to a nuclear war base. A dangerous situation in which a war may break out at any time prevails in our country.

The development of the situation for the 11 years since the publication of the North-South Joint Statement clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists aggressors are precisely the ringleaders who broke up the dialogue between the North and the South by upsetting the joint statement and who have thereby hindered the improvement of relations between the North and the South and the reunification of the country of trampling underfoot the three principles for national reunification.

As long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors are in South Korea the South Korean people's cause of independence, the country's peace, and its peaceful reunification cannot be achieved. This is not only the summing-up of the arduous struggle of the Korean people in North and South for national reunification and for national sovereignty for the past 38 long years but is also a lesson of blood.

The three principles for national reunification are the most correct principles under which the question of our reunification can be solved in conformity with the aspiration and demands of our nation.

In order to achieve the reunification of the country under these three principles, we should first of all make the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from South Korea and put an end to the U.S. imperialists' intervention in the internal affairs of our country. All Korean people who really want national reunification and are sincerely concerned about the destiny of the country and the nation should expedite the independent reunification of the fatherland by turning out as one in the struggle for making the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from South Korea and for liquidating their colonial rule there.

The anti-U.S. struggle for independence! This is a genuine banner for national salvation which all Korean people should hold aloft. Sovereignty, democracy, national reunification, and national prosperity lie precisely in firmly uniting and struggling under this banner.

The spirit of the anti-U.S. struggle is rapidly increasing today among the South Korean people of all strata, who have suffered all forms of contemptuous treatment and insults under the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule. The U.S. cultural centers in Kwangju and Pusan were swallowed up by flames and the U.S. flag was burned in Chunchon. These were the proud beacon fires of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence that the South Korean people lighted.

On the occasion of the 23d anniversary of the 19 April popular uprising and the 3d anniversary of the heroic popular uprising in Kwangju, youths, students, and people of all strata in South Korea staged a stronger anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle and their struggle had been further intensified with each passing day.

The Korean people's will to oppose foreign forces' aggression and intervention and to build a unified, sovereign state is very firm.



The U.S. imperialists should look straight at the trend of the situation and at the Korean people's tough will and should renounce their anachronistic policy of occupying South Korea and of a two Koreas plot. They should also withdraw from South Korea at the earliest possible date, taking along all aggressive armed forces, including nuclear weapons, as called for by the UN resolution, and should respond to our proposal for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

In order to restore national sovereignty and to promote the cause of reunification, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the vicious executors of the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy, should be eliminated. Without eliminating the cat's paws of aggression, it is impossible to expel the imperialists' aggression and intervention. As long as the colonial and fascist ruling system is left as it is we cannot achieve national reconciliation and unity nor can we take any affirmative measure for national reunification.

The clamoring about so-called mutual visits and national harmony for democratic unification by traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a vicious splittist and a devilish murderer, is nothing but a trick to conceal his true color of resorting to fascism and division by pretending is concerned about peaceful reunification and to maintain his fascist and dictatorial regime.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has brutally slaughtered fellow countrymen aspiring for democracy and reunification, who has resorted to fascism, treachery, war, and division, and who is a warmaniac and a splittist, cannot be a partner for the dialogue for reunification but is a target for punishment in the name of the nation.

The South Korean people of all strata should be firmly united as one and should gallantly turn out to the righteous resistance to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist regime -- the dirty culprit of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war and the shock brigade for the execution of the two Koreas policy -- and to demonstatize the society of South Korea.

The most reasonable way for reunifying the fatherland under the three principles of independence, great national unity, and peaceful reunification is to realize the policy of founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation. The proposal for founding the DCRK is a most realistic reunification charter which accords with the specific situation in which different ideologies and social systems exist in the North and the South. It is also an aboveboard and reasonable program for national salvation reflecting all the Korean people's aspiration for national reunification and the demands of the times.

In order to achieve the country's reunification through the founding of the DCRK, the whole nation should be firmly united, and a great national united front should be formed under the banner of national reunification.

In order to solve the question of the reunification of our country at the earliest possible date, a joint meeting of political parties and public organizations in the North and the South to discuss the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, which are the basic obstacle to national reunification, from South Korea should be convened without delay, as proposed by the political parties and public organizations of our country.

Our nation is a single nation which has lived together for several thousand years with the same words, letters, history, and culture. North and South are one land which cannot be separated.

Nothing can block the Korean people's will to achieve the country's reunification by realizing the three principles for national reunification and by founding the DCRK. At the same time, no force can block our people's movement to peacefully live in a reunified and sovereign land devoid of foreign forces' aggression and intervention and traitors.

Our people who are advancing under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the guidance of the glorious party center will smash the two Koreas plot of splittists at home and abroad and achieve the historic cause of national reunification without fail by firmly uniting all patriotic forces at home and abroad.

VRPR FLAYS ROK STATEMENT ON 4 JULY ANNIVERSARY

SK050908 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Today, in a so-called statement directed to the North on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the announcement of the 4 July North-South Joint Statement, Min Kwan-sik clamored as if the North has violated the 4 July North-South Joint Statement. He spouted a stream of sophisms saying that the North should come out to the plaza of dialogue and so forth. This is something like a thief crying "stop thief."

Min Kwan-sik's statement is a shameless sophism that can be spouted only by the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is running amok with bloodshot eyes in selling the nation and seeking division.

It is none other than the South Korean rulers who violate and trample the ideas and principles of the 4 July North-South Joint Statement, while desperately seeking the permanent division of the nation under the abetment of the U.S. imperialists.

Begging for the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces and actively dragging in the militarist Japanese aggressive forces, the South Korean rulers are placing South Korea more deeply under dual U.S.-Japan domination and subjugation, promoting among the South Korean masses hostility towards the North and war fever, while shouting about anticommunism and the annihilation of communists. They are also bestially repressing the patriotic people and students who have turned out in the struggle for independence, democracy and reunification.

At the same time, raving about confrontation by strength and all-out security, and not satisfied with the deployment of some 1,000 nuclear weapons, they are scheming to bring in even neutron weapons and becoming more hellbent in war preparations for a northward invasion.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists are further persisting in the policy of strength so as to back up with force of arms their strategy aimed at obstructing to reunification of the Korean peninsula and keeping our country as two Koreas permanently. They are instigating the South Korean puppet ring to permanent division and war.

All these facts clearly show that the South Korean rulers have violated the principles of the 4 July North-South Joint Statement and are scheming for the permanent division of the nation. It is all too clear that, under these circumstances, North-South dialogue for the fatherland's reunification cannot be held.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hean ring babbles that the North has violated the 4 July North-South Joint Statement and does not come out for dialogue and so on. This is the conceal the crimes it has committed and to place responsibility on the North for not implementing the 4 July Joint Statement.

With no kind of sophism can the Chon Tu-hwan ring ever hide its ugly appearance of the U.S. colonial puppet which is running amok in seeking fascism and war. The Chon Tu-hwan ring must not continue to deceive our people and the public opinion of the world but step down from power immediately. The U.S. imperialists must take their hands off this land and withdraw all their aggressive forces unconditionally and immediately.

SOUTH'S FOREIGN MINISTER SHOWS 'SPLITTIST NATURE'

SK031030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan clique can never be able to stem the trend of the times or "legalize" its criminal "two Koreas" plot. NODONG SINMUN stresses this today in a commentary.

Noting that the puppet foreign minister of South Korea talked about "diplomatic direction" at the puppet "defence university postgraduate course" on June 29, letting loose a string of balderdash that the existence of "two states" on the Korean peninsula is a "stark fact", the author of the commentary says:

Today the Chon Tu-hwan clique foolishly tries to realise the long-punctured "two Koreas" policy at the instigation of the U.S. imperialist master. This fully discloses its treacherous nature, provoking the derision and contempt of people.

South Korea is a colony of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean "regime" is a puppet one cooked up by them to implement their colonial policy.

All the more ridiculous is the fact that the fascist murderer, a colonial stooge who has no real power and is thoroughly isolated from and rejected by the South Korean people, is trying to "approach" socialist countries and make his way into non-aligned countries, clamouring about "creation of conditions" for "U.N. membership" and "cross recognition."

This attempt of the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a foolish trick to cover up its treacherous nature and mislead public opinion at home and abroad and thus deliver itself from total international isolation. It is also a last-ditch effort of the colonial puppets to prolong their dirty life who have been driven into a tight corner by the trend of the times for independence against imperialism. The design of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan can never be realised.

VRPR Comments

SK010948 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Speaking as a guest lecturer at the National Defense College on the morning of 29 June, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok babbled that two states do exist on the Korean peninsula and whatnot. This once again exposes the criminal motives of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which seeks to achieve its ambition of long-term office by perpetuating the division of the territory.

An early reunification of the territory, which has been split by the U.S. imperialists, is our nation's supreme task. The patriotic residents, youths, and students now are unyieldingly waging a struggle under the banner of the anti-U.S. and pro-independence cause to put an end to the sufferings caused by the division of the territory at an early date.



At a time like this, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok made outrageous remarks aimed at perpetuating the division of the territory. This is an intolerable act which runs counter to the whole nation's aspiration for reunification. This shows that we can never achieve reunification of the country with the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan group left intact.

#### SOUTH'S JULY NAVAL FIRING EXERCISES CONDEMNED

SK030818 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique are threatening the people, announcing that they would stage a firing exercise between ten in the morning and nine in the evening every day from July 1 to 31 on the south sea southeast of Koje Island, according to a report. The fascist clique [is] hell bent on the provocation of a new war at the dictate of U.S. imperialism's scheme to create a war atmosphere and heighten the tension by giving off powder smoke on the sea for a whole month.

#### SOUTH KOREANS REPORTED EXPELLED FROM BANGLADESH

SK020817 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA) -- Bangladesh papers recently reported that South Korean puppets who had committed vices were arrested and expelled from Bangladesh. CAPITAL NEWS reported that a foreman surnamed Pak and other South Koreans at the Mirpur clothing mill built by Joint Investment of Bangladesh and South Korea were expelled from Bangladesh as they beat Bangladesh workers and practised smuggling in violation of the Bangladesh public law. The paper said:

Kang Pyong-taek, a technician of a South Korean construction company, was arrested while attempting to rape a country girl. Yom Taek-o, a clerk of the company, was arrested while attempting to whisk off 21,780 dollars in cash, 4,550 dollar checks and 12,635 taka. Similar reports were carried by recent issues of SAMACHAR, BANGLA BANI and NATUN KATA.

BANGLADESH TIMES said it was dubious for South Korea, which is saddled with 38,000 million dollars of debts and has to repay 15,700 million dollars of them this year, to participate in a joint investment. And the paper exposed the outrages committed by the South Korean puppets in Bangladesh.

#### VRPR ON LESOTHO SUSPENDING TIES WITH SOUTH KOREA

SK040627 (Clandestina) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] According to a report the Kingdom of Lesotho on 24 June decided to sever diplomatic relations with South Korea. On that day, Mr (R.R. Beconiana), foreign minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, declared that the government of the Kingdom of Lesotho has decided to sever diplomatic relations with South Korea and said that, from the day diplomatic relations with South Korea were severed, the entry into the Kingdom of Lesotho by South Koreans will be completely blocked, that all South Koreans in Lesotho will be banished, and that the Government of Lesotho, all (?teachers) and workers will terminate contacts and transactions with South Korea.

The step taken by the Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho clearly shows that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorial regime, which is a colonial puppet of the United States, is being isolated and rejected more and more with each passing day by the broad international community, as well as by the masses at home and abroad. The step taken by the Government of Lesotho is a very proper and right one based on the concept that South Korea is a colony of the United States, and that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is a colonial puppet without any independent authority.

As you are aware, the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial regime today is isolated and rejected more and more by broad the international community, which is aspiring after independence and peace and desiring the reunification of the Korean peninsula, as well as by our masses.

The Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial regime, which usurped authority with guns and bayonets at the instigation and backing of the U.S. imperialists, are dashing along the road of fascism, war and division, arresting, imprisoning, executing, and massacring at random the patriotic masses of all strata aspiring for independence, democracy, and reunification, and, staging reckless war exercise rackets for northward invasion, it is frenziedly engaged in maneuvers to wage a new war of aggression, a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, taking advantage of the U.S. imperialists' two Koreas plot, is scheming to fix the present state of division to perpetuate the division of our country, to allow this land to become a permanent U.S. colony and military base, and, in return for this, as a U.S. colonial stooge, to enjoy personal comfort, wealth and prosperity, and to realize its dirty ambition for long-term power.

Furthermore, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is desperately attempting, as a faithful flying column for the U.S. imperialists, to divide, destroy, and demolish the nonaligned movement, and to block the democratic and liberation struggle of the Third World peoples who are opposing imperialism, colonialism and racism and are aspiring for independence. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, therefore, is today denounced and rejected as the most vicious fascist murderous, bellicose element, divisionist, U.S. imperialist stooge, and enemy of the Third World peoples.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is a gang of ugly human refuse which cannot be dealt with by the world's peace-loving peoples who are aspiring after peace, democracy, and independence. And it is a gang of colonial puppets that cannot deal with independent countries who highly value national sovereignty and dignity.

The severing of diplomatic relations with South Korea by the Governments of Grenada and the Seychelles in recent years in denunciation of the brutal barbarous massacre of the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial regime, and similar steps taken by many countries, such as Togo, Benin, Afghanistan and Rwanda, is due punishment to the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

The decision made by the Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho is a proper step and another serious blow to the Chon Tu-hwan military regime indulging in moves of fascism, war and division. The step taken by the Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho is also a reflection of the trend of the times aspiring for independence, and a considerable source of encouragement and support to our masses who are struggling in the anti-U.S. cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should squarely see the trend of the times aspiring for independence, should act sensibly, should stop antidemocratic and antinational acts, and should immediately step down from power in accordance with the unanimous demand of the people. Our masses will never tolerate Chon Tu-hwan's great crimes, unequalled in history, committed before the times and history and will more vigorously struggle to overthrow the military dictatorial regime and to realize independence, democracy, and reunification.

GUINEA RADIO REPORTS NORTH KOREAN PLANE CRASH

AB041825 Paris AFP in English 1836 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Dakar, July 4 (AFP) -- A North Korean plane has crashed in Guinea, Radio Conakry announced, monitored here. The announcement, quoting a statement from the Central Committee of the sole legal Guinean Democratic Party, did not indicate where the plane had crashed nor how many victims were involved, but said the accident was a "terrible catastrophe". A two-day national mourning period was to be observed in Guinea beginning today, the radio said.

According to unconfirmed reports, the accident happened on Friday as the plane was flying from Bamako, the Malian capital.

Many North Korean experts and technicians are working in Guinea where they are notably constructing a complex for the next Organisation of African Unity summit.

The plane, a Soviet-built Ilyushin-62, had 20 persons aboard, aviation sources here said. The sources said that the plane crashed last Friday as it was about to land at Conakry airport on a flight from Bamako. At the time there were no reports of victims, diplomatic aviation sources said.

Further Report

AB051116 Paris AFP in English 1046 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Dakar, July 5 (AFP) -- Twenty-three people, all North Koreans, were killed in last Friday's plane crash in Guinea, informed sources here and in the Guinean capital of Conakry said today. There were no survivors from the accident to the North Korean Ilyushin-62, which was only made public yesterday because of difficulty searching for the wreckage in the mountainous forest region of Fouta Djallon near Labe where the aircraft came down.

The plane, which had earlier made a refuelling stop in the Malian capital of Bamako, was bringing in North Korean experts and equipment to complete the "Palace of Nations", the imposing conference hall which will house next year's Organization of African Unity summit meeting.

No explanation has been given for the cause of the crash, Guinea's worst, described by Radio Conakry yesterday as a "terrible catastrophe." The number of victims and the close links between Guinea and North Korea could explain the proclamation by the Guinean authorities of 48 hours national mourning. Diplomatic sources said Guinea also wanted to acknowledge Pyongyang's aid in building the conference hall.

During the mourning period, all bars and dance halls have been ordered to be closed, flags to be flown at half mast and all political meetings to begin with a minute's silence. Political and administrative officials were also urged to pay their respects before the remains of the victims at the North Korean Embassy in Conakry.

JAPANESE DIETMAN'S FRIENDSHIP GROUP ARRIVES

SK290655 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2237 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship headed by Chuji Kuno, Liberal-Democratic member of the House of Representatives of Japan and chairman of the league, arrived in Pyongyang on June 28, by plane.

It was met at the airport by Chairman of the Association for Promotion of Korea-Japan Friendship Hyon Chon-kuk and its Vice-Chairman Kim U-chong. In the evening, the Association for Promotion of Korea-Japan Friendship hosted a reception for the delegation.

JOURNALISM CONFERENCE CONVENES IN PYONGYANG

SK021627 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1601 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA) -- The World Conference of Journalists Against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace opened today on a grand scale in Pyongyang. The capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, amid the great expectation and interest of the world progressive people, journalists and men of the press who aspire after *chaujusong* (independence). The conference is attended by 163 delegations and delegates from 113 countries and 16 international organisations.

Taking the platform were Comrade Pak Song-chol, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Chong Chun-ki, vice-premier of the Administration Council, Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kim Ki-nam, editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union; Yi Chang-son, minister of culture and art; Kim Yong-hak, general director of the Workers' Party of Korea Publishing House; and Yun Kyong-taek, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union.

The platform was also taken by General Secretary of the International Organization of Journalists Jiri Kubka, President of the African Journalists' Union Abdel Moneim el Sawi, delegate of the Federation of Latin American Journalists Luis Bautista-Vazquez, head of the delegation of the Information [Ministry] of the Government of the Government of Benin Pierre Osho, head of the delegation of the Indian journalists K.V.S. Rama Sharma, head of the delegation of Thai journalists Kamhaeng Paritanon, head of the delegation of the Information [Ministry] of the Government of Ghana Asiedu Yirenkyi, head of the delegation of the Information [Ministry] of the Government of Sao Tome and Principe Joaquim Rafael Branco, delegate of the Southwest Africa People's Organisation Hidipo Hamutenya, head of the delegation of the Council of Journalists of Romania Ion Cumpanas, head of the delegation of the Journalists Union of the German Democratic Republic Heinrich Eberhard, head of the delegation of Yugoslav journalists Aleksandr Bakocevic, subdirector general of MUNDO OBRERO, the organ of the Spanish Communist Party, Armando Lopez Salinas, delegate of the organ of the General Confederation of Labour of France LA VIE OUVRIERE Luc Quinat, head of the delegation of the Union of the Journalists of Cuba Carlos Mora, head of the delegation of journalists of Guyana Adam Harris, and head of the delegation of the Mexican Union of Democratic Journalists Luis Suarez.

Also seen on the platform were Yi Chong-won, head of the delegation of journalists of HYONGMYONG CHONSON, the organ of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in South Korea, and head of the delegation of journalists of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) Pak Tong-chun.



General Secretary of the International Organisation of Journalists Jiri Kubka presided over the conference.

Conveyed at the conference were congratulatory messages and letters to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, from political parties, public organisations, organisations of journalists and individual figures of many countries on the occasion of the World Conference of Journalists Against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace.

Kim Ki-nam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, made an opening address at the conference.

Vice-President Pak Song-chol made a congratulatory speech there:

Upon authorization, I, first of all, in the name of the Government of the DPRK wholeheartedly welcome the representatives of the international organisations and the delegates of journalists from various countries of the world who are devoting themselves to journalist activities for friendship and peace against imperialism, he said, and continued:

The conference will discuss the honorable tasks and duties assigned to the progressive journalists to cope with the present acute international situation and take relevant measures, thereby greatly contributing to further developing the international movement of the journalists to check the imperialist policy of aggression and war, safeguard world peace and security and strengthen friendship and solidarity of the anti-imperialist independent forces.

So far, the progressive journalists, deeply conscious of the sacred mission and task entrusted on them by the times and history, have devoted themselves wholeheartedly to the literary work to powerfully expedite the development of the struggle of the world oppressed peoples for the freedom and liberation of the people and discharged their role brilliantly as the standard bearers of the struggle who smash all hues of injustice and social evils and propel the onward movement of the mankind.

The Government of the DPRK will, in the future, too, provide our journalists with all conditions so that they carry through their assigned task with credit in their fruitful struggle for strengthening the international solidarity with the peoples the world over, opposing imperialist policy of aggression and war and for building a new world, independent and peaceable.

Congratulatory speeches were made at the conference by representatives of regions.

Speaking on behalf of the African region, Rakotomavo Bruno, head of the delegation of the Information [Ministry] of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, said:

We sincerely hope that the great efforts bent by the Korean people to call this conference would bear a fine fruit in realising a durable peace and withdrawal of all foreign troops in their region and thus reunifying their country, developing and prospering. We believe that the current World Conference of Journalists Against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace would achieve great success in keeping with our cherished desire for peace just as the 1969 conference of journalists did.

Speaking on behalf of the European region, Irmeli Palmu, head of the delegation of the Democratic Journalists Union of Finland, expressed deep thanks to His Excellency respected President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il for making it possible to convene the conference and for their deep concern and meticulous care for all the attendants.

We Europeans are greatly concerned about the U.S. attempt to deploy new-type nuclear weapons in the European countries in the coming autumn. We fully support the proposal for the establishment of nuclear-free zone in northeast Asia proposed by the Worker's Party of Korea and the efforts of the Korean people for the reunification of their country.

Carlos Mora, head of the delegation of the Union of the Journalists of Cuba, who spoke on behalf of the Latin American region, said: The countries in Latin America are far away from Korea. But it can never be an obstacle in further deepening mutual understanding and intensifying the joint struggle against U.S. imperialism, the archenemy of people's freedom and peace. We make clear our determination to struggle stubbornly to smash the moves of neo-nazist warmaniacs intended to use blackmail and threat as a tool for international politics, to struggle against imperialist domination and for friendship among the peoples the world over and for a lasting, stable peace.

Speaking on behalf of the Asian region, R.L. Nagi, member of the Indian journalists delegation, said: The World Conference of Journalists Against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace being held in Pyongyang with the blessings and guidance of His Excellency Kim Il-song, the great leader, and His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, would be conducive to strengthening friendship and solidarity between the progressive nations of the world who value justice and truth, with a view to defending national independence and sovereignty and world peace and security against the imperialists' moves of aggression and war.

S.M. Ali, representative of UNESCO, who spoke on behalf of the international organisations, said: We are particularly delighted that this conference has been organized to discuss the role of the journalists of the world against imperialism and colonialism and for peace.

We, in UNESCO, and the journalist community of the world are bound together as partners in progress, through shared commitments, shared obligations, shared responsibilities and shared duties. In creating a new world information and communication order, the pace of our progress will be decided by the strength and vitality of our partnership.

Then a congratulatory group of the Korean Children's Union entered the conference hall and read out a congratulatory message to the conference.

In the afternoon the conference entered a plenary meeting.

Kim Ki-nam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, was elected chairman of the plenary meeting, Jiri Kubka, general secretary of the International Organisation of Journalists; Abdel Moneim El Sawi, president of the African Journalists Union; Saber Falhout, vice-chairman of the Arab Journalists Federation; and Luis Bautista Vazquez, representative of the Latin American Federation of Journalists, its vice-chairmen.



The meeting adopted the following agenda items of the conference:

1. The task of the journalists of the world against imperialism and for friendship and peace.
2. The support and solidarity of the journalists of the world to the Korean people in their cause of reunification.

Kim Ki-nam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, made a report on the first agenda item on "the task of the journalists of the world against imperialism and for friendship and peace." Jiri Kubka, general secretary of the International Organization of Journalists, also delivered a report on the first agenda item.

General debate took place on the first agenda item at the plenary meeting. Delegate of the Federation of Latin American Journalists and its secretary Luis Bautista Vazquez in his speech said the federation of Latin American Journalists calls upon all the progressive journalists of the world to pungently denounce the U.S. imperialists' interference in the Korean peninsula and expose and condemn their scheme to unleash a neutron war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He expressed full support to and solidarity with the proposal of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to achieve the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The conference continues.

#### Kim Il-song Receives Journalists

SK031741 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1708 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on July 3 received heads of delegations and delegates of various countries participating in the World Conference of Journalists Against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation of the International Organisation of Journalists Jiri Kubka, its general secretary; President of the African Journalists' Union Abdel Moneim el Sawi; Director of the National Agency of Information of Mali and General Secretary of the African Journalists Union Cheik Mochtari Diarra; delegate of the Federation of Latin American Journalists Luis Bautista Vazquez, its secretary; head of the delegation of the Information [Ministry] of the Government of the People's Republic of Benin Pierre Osho, second vice-president of the Press and Propaganda Commission of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and vice-president of the Standing Committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly; delegate of the Bulgarian Journalists Union Petko Rusev, vice-chairman of the union and editor-in-chief of the magazine PARTIEN ZHIVOT; James Frank Mitchell Leech, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Canada and editor-in-chief of CANADIAN TRIBUNE, the organ of the party; head of the delegation of the Ministry of Information of Central Africa Mandazou Ballet Albert, director of press and information of the Ministry of Information of Central Africa; head of the delegation of the All-China Journalists Association Wang Yi, permanent vice chairman of the Presidium of the All China Journalists Association; head of the delegation of Congolese journalists Adzou Emmanuel, general director of the press of the Ministry of Information and Telecommunications of the People's Republic of the Congo; head of the delegation of the Union of Journalists of Cuba Carlos Mora, deputy general secretary of the Union of Journalists of Cuba; head of the delegation of the Czechoslovak Journalists Union Josef Valenta, editor of ZIVOT STRANY, the organ of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Journalists Union;

delegate of the Ecuadorian VOLUNTAD Publishing House Humberto Ortiz, manager of the publishing house; head of the delegation of the Ministry of Information of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea Eusebio Abaha Ondo Maye, secretary of state in charge of Information of the Ministry of Telecommunications, Information and Transport; head of the delegation of the Journalists Union of the GDR Heinrich Eberhard, chairman of the Central Committee of the Journalists Union of the GDR; head of the delegation of the Information [Ministry] of the Government of the Republic of Ghana Asiedu Yirenkyi, secretary for culture and tourism of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana; head of the delegation of journalists of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic Amara Kaba, member of the National People's Assembly and general director of HOROYA, the organ of the Democratic Party of Guinea; delegate of the Ministry of Information and Culture of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau Agnelo Regalla, general director of information of the ministry; head of the delegation of journalists of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana Adam Harris, editor-in-chief of NEW NATION, the organ of the People's National Congress of Guyana; head of the delegation of journalists of India K.V.S. Rama Sharma, chief of information of the Indian paper NATIONAL HERALD; head of the delegation of the Information [Ministry] of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar Rakotomavo Runo, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Vanguard of Madagascar and minister of information, ideological instruction and cooperativisation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, and member of the delegation Elizabeth Harinoro Robinson, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Vanguard of Madagascar and general director of the ANTA News Agency of Madagascar; head of the delegation of the Journalists Union of Mongolia N. Myatav, first vice-chairman of the Information, Radio and Television Committee of Mongolia; head of the delegation of the Council of Journalists of the Romanian Socialist Republic Ion Cumpanas, president of the Council of Journalists and general director of the Romanian news agency AGERPRES; head of the delegation of the Information [Ministry] of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe Joaquim Rafael Branco, minister of education, culture and information; head of the delegation of the Ministry of Information and National Guidance of the Somali Democratic Republic Khalif Muse Samatar, vice-minister of information and national guidance; delegate of St. Lucia Joseph Cox, chief of the information office; delegate of the Southwest Africa People's Organisation Hidipo L. Hamutinya, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of SWAPO and secretary for information and publicity; head of the Thai delegation of journalists Kamaeng Paritanon, president of the Confederation of Thai Journalists and new editor of the Thai paper DAILY NEWS; head of the delegation of the Ministry of Information to Togo Batoke Awasso, director of the Cabinet of the ministry; head of the Ugandan delegation of journalists Augustine Apecu, deputy secretary of the bureau of the information, research and press of the Uganda People's Congress and chairman of the Association of Journalists of Uganda; head of the delegation of the Union of Journalists of the USSR I. A. Zuvkhov, first vice-chairman of the union; head of the Yugoslav delegation of journalists Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the presidency of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia and general director of the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG, and member of the delegation Kulenouc Muharek, chairman of the presidency of the Yugoslav Journalist Union; and head of the Zimbabwean delegation of Journalists Greenwell Matsika, under secretary of the ministry of information.

Present on the occasion were head of the journalists delegation of HYONGMYONG CHONSON, organ of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, Yi Chong-won, and head of the journalists delegation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) Pak Tong-chun, chairman of the Association of Korean Journalists and Publishers in Japan.

Present on there were Comrades Pak Song-chol, Ho Tam, Chong Chun-ki and Hwang Chang-yop, and Kim Ki-nam, editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union.

On the occasion, the heads of the delegations and delegates expressed thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for his great contribution to the world people's cause of anti-imperialism and peace, to the strengthening and development of the progressive press and his deep concern and solicitude for the successful proceeding of the World Conference of Journalists Against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace and sincerely wished him good health and a long life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song warmly hailed the world conference of journalists and conversed with the heads of delegations and delegates in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

#### Kim Il-song Fetes Journalists

SK031715 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1656 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet this evening at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of participants in the World Conference of Journalists Against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, together with heads of delegations of various countries participating in the conference, appeared in the banquet hall amid the playing of the welcome music, the entire participants warmly welcomed them with loud applause.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech. Head of the delegation of the International Organisation of Journalists Jiri Kubka, general secretary of the IOJ, also spoke on behalf of the delegations of various countries participating in the conference.

Present at the banquet were Comrades Pak Song-chol, Ho Tam, Chong Chun-ki and Hwang Chang-yop, leading personnel of party and power bodies and press organs and personages concerned.

Invited to the banquet were the delegation of the IOJ headed by its general secretary, Jiri Kubka, President of the African Journalists Union Abdel Moneim el Sawi, Director of the National Agency of Information of Mali and General Secretary of the African Journalists Union Cheik Mochtari Diarra, delegate of the Federation of Latin American Journalists and its secretary Luis Bautista Vazquez, and delegations and delegates of various countries participating in the World Conference of Journalists Against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace.

Also invited were foreign journalists who have come to our country to cover the conference. Present there was the delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by Kim Ki-nam, editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN and chairman of the Central Committee of the KJU. Also invited were the delegation of journalists of HYONGMYONG CHONSON, the organ of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, headed by Yi Chong-won and the delegation of Journalists of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Pak Tong-chun, chairman of the Association of Korean Journalists and Publishers in Japan.

The participants raised glasses to the victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence and to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

#### Kim Il-song's Banquet Speech

SK031543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet this evening at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of participants in the World Conference of Journalists Against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace and made a speech.

Follows the full text of his speech titled "Let Us Shatter Imperialist Moves Towards Aggression and War and Safeguard Peace and Independence": Comrades and friends: The World Conference of Journalists Against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace which opened focussing great expectations and interest of progressive journalists and people the world over, is going on successfully thanks to the lofty cooperative spirit and sincere efforts of you delegates.

Our people are very happy that here at our capital city of Pyongyang where the anti-U.S. world journalists' conference was held 14 years ago, another global meeting of progressive journalists has been convoked to oppose imperialism, safeguard peace and strengthen friendship and solidarity among peoples.

Allow me to welcome warmly all of you delegates who have come from different continents carrying with you noble ideas of anti-imperialism, friendship and peace and warm feelings of amity towards our people.

It is of great significance that world progressive men and women of the press are gathered together to promote fraternity, exchange experience and discuss common struggle tasks and action programme. This world conference of journalists will be an important occasion in shattering imperialist manoeuvres for aggression and war, defending global peace and security and achieving the people's cause of chajusong.

You journalist delegates and men of the press from various countries attending the World conference of Journalists Against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace, are close friends and dependable comrades-in-arms of our people. Progressive people of the press throughout the world have fought with our people in the same ranks against imperialism for independence and have worked actively to support our people's struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and the building of socialism. During the month of joint struggle against U.S. imperialism when our people are marking the 30th anniversary of the historic victory of the Fatherland Liberation War, numerous foreign journalist delegates and people of the press are in our country to condemn U.S.



imperialism and raise the voices of justice for peace and independence. This is a tremendous support and encouragement for our people.

I would like to express my deep gratitude to the justice- and peace-loving progressive people of the press of the world for their positive support and encouragement for our people's revolutionary cause.

Comrades and friends, the world situation is more complicated and strained now than ever before. Owing to the imperialist moves towards aggression and war, peace is being disturbed in many parts of the globe, the danger of a new war increased and the sovereignty of countries and nations violated.

U.S. imperialists who seek world hegemony are openly resorting to the "policy of strength;" they are expanding armaments and reinforcing their armed forces of aggression on a large scale, while at the same time scheming to strengthen the NATO, and aggressive military bloc, deploy new types of nuclear weapons in Europe and increase military bases of aggression in many parts of the world, including the Indian Ocean. U.S. and other imperialists are intensifying aggressive activities to unleash a new war in various areas of the world. In the Middle East and southern Africa the imperialists are instigating Zionists and South African racists to increase aggressions and interventions and in Central America they are perpetrating heinous armed interventions and subversive activities against the countries which have achieved national independence and go along the road to independence against imperialism.

U.S. imperialists' new war moves are assuming a very grave and dangerous character in the Far East, which includes our country. In accordance with their aggressive Asian strategy, they are expanding their military bases in and around South Korea and bringing in a huge amount of nuclear weapons and other sophisticated means of war, while hastening the formation of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance.

U.S. imperialists who have stationed their armed forces of aggression more than 40,000 strong in South Korea and shipped in over 1,000 nuclear weapons and many other weapons of mass destruction are staging one large-scale war exercise after another against the northern half of our republic. Of late they are trying to deploy in South Korea even neutron weapons which are causing the unanimous protest and denunciation of the world's people. Thus, South Korea has now become a most dangerous powder magazine and a U.S. base of nuclear war. And in our country there has been created an extremely tense situation which may spark off a war at any moment.

Because of U.S.-led imperialists' activities, the world's people are at the crossroad to war or peace, to enslavement or independence. To oppose aggression and war and safeguard peace and independence is the most urgent and solemn task now confronting the progressive people throughout the world.

It is the unanimous desire of the people to live peacefully in a world free from aggression and war, and subjugation and oppression. Only when peace is ensured, can the peoples of all countries successfully build a new, blissful society with their creative labour.

Averting war and safeguarding peace is a particularly urgent problem for the peoples of newly-emerging countries. Political independence already achieved by these peoples is only the first step towards the complete national independence and the building of a new society. Political independence can be firmly safeguarded and consolidated only when it is guaranteed by economic independence. For newly-emerging peoples to consolidate their national independence and build a new, happy society, they must eliminate the famine and poverty left over by colonialists and build a firm independent national economy.

The people need not war but peace in building a new society. When a lasting world peace is guaranteed, newly-emerging peoples can succeed in promoting their struggle for the complete independence of their countries and the building of a new society. World peace can be ensured and safeguarded only through the struggle against imperialism.

All the peace-loving people of the world should unite closely under the banner of independence against imperialism and wage a resolute struggle against imperialist moves for aggression and war. They should make a concentrated attack particularly on U.S. imperialists, the main force of aggression and war and the heinous strangler of peace and independence, and thus prevent them from recklessly invading other countries and igniting war. The world's people should strive to check and frustrate U.S. and other imperialists' manoeuvres for expansion of armaments and reinforcement of armed forces and compel them to withdraw their aggressive military bases and armed forces from other countries. They should also strive to break up all military blocs, establish and expand nuclear-free, peace zones in many areas of the world, and realize the general and complete disarmament.

The world's people should fight vigorously for freedom and independence to liquidate all manner of colonialism and dominationism, achieve the complete, ultimate liberation of nations, and hold fast to chajusong, thus making the whole world independent. It is not until the independence of the whole world is realized that the danger of war will be completely removed and a durable peace ensured on the globe, and humanity will be able to enjoy a happy life to their hearts' content in a safe and prosperous world.

Progressive men of the press are righteous fighters striving to oppose all social evils and injustices and to realize the people's aspirations and desires. They should fight determinedly against imperialist moves towards aggression and war and in defence of peace and independence, so as to fulfil their lofty mission and function assigned them by history and the people at the present time.

The pens in the hands of progressive men of the press should be a mighty weapon against imperialists, and their writings should serve as letters of denunciation against the enemies of peace. Progressive men of the press the world over should sharply expose the imperialist activities for expansion of armaments and reinforcement of armed forces and scathingly condemn the unpardonable crimes of U.S. imperialists who are bent on driving mankind into nuclear holocaust. They should lay bare the aggressive nature and crafty neocolonialist methods of imperialism, strongly oppose its ideological and cultural veneration and all manner of reactionary propaganda and decisively crush the enemy's reactionary ideological offensive with a revolutionary counteroffensive.

They should disseminate to the world the just struggles of the peoples fighting against imperialism and for peace and independence and raise the voices of international solidarity and make every possible effort to render positive support and encouragement to the fighting peoples.

Friendship and solidarity are the common aspirations of the peoples fighting for peace and independence and a sure guarantee of victory. The progressive people of the world can fully realize their desires and ideals only when they firmly unite politically and have close economic and technological cooperation by strengthening their bonds of friendship under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Through their activities, progressive people of the press should create favourable international conditions for the unity and cooperation of the world's progressive people and widely introduce and propagandize the achievements and experiences gained by the people in the anti-imperialist struggle and in the building of a new society.

Newly-emerging peoples are now achieving great successes in their endeavours to build a new society and have many good experiences and techniques for mutual exchange and cooperation. Progressive men of the press should give wide publicity to the successes and experiences gained by the people in the building of a new society and thus contribute actively to developing economic and technological interchange and cooperation among newly-emerging nations and establishing a prosperous, new world.

If progressive men and women of the press in all countries are to discharge their noble mission and role, they should increase their unity and cooperation, based on their lofty ideas of friendship, solidarity and cooperation, they should visit each other, share experiences, strengthen solidarity, and closely cooperate and keep pace with each other in their professional activities.

It is the consistent foreign policy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to fight against imperialism, safeguard peace and independence and increase friendship and solidarity with the peoples of all countries. As in the past, so in the future, the Korean people will firmly adhere to their steadfast anti-imperialist stand and fight positively to oppose U.S. imperialist activities for aggression and war and safeguard world peace and security.

Our people will actively support and encourage all the peoples who are fighting on the anti-imperialist front for a common goal. We strongly support the peoples of all countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, including those in the Middle East, southern Africa and Central America, who are fighting to oppose imperialism and all dominating forces, attain national independence and build a new society; we express firm solidarity with the European peoples in their struggle to ease tension and ensure peace and security in Europe.

The struggle of the Korean people for the country's reunification is a major link in the whole chain of the struggle to check and frustrate U.S. imperialist manoeuvres of aggression and war and to safeguard world peace and security. The withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the reunification of Korea is the only way to eliminate the source of war and maintain peace in Korea and the Far East and, further, ensure global peace and security.

If the main obstacle in the way of Korea's independent, peaceful reunification at present is the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist army of aggression and the U.S. interference in our internal affairs. If U.S. imperialists pull out of South Korea and stop meddling in our own business, the people of North and South Korea would join hands and reunify the country peacefully by their own efforts. With the active support and encouragement of the world's progressive people, we will force the U.S. imperialist aggression army out of South Korea and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, so as to realize the national aspiration and, at the same time, carry out our important mission in the international cause of independence against imperialism.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people will strive to strengthen their unity with the peoples of socialist and non-aligned countries and other progressive people of the world and to promote the relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries which are friendly towards our country.

The Korean men of the press, in firm unity with their progressive foreign colleagues, will wage a resolute struggle to make an active contribution to humanity in the sacred common cause of building a new world, free of imperialism, colonialism, aggression and war.

Progressive men of the press are proud pioneers of the times and brave public and political figures. The world's progressive people of the press should firmly unite under the banner of anti-imperialism, friendship and peace and carry on vigorous revolutionary writing activities, thereby making the voices of justice ring out more loudly throughout the globe.

I heartily wish you delegates and the progressive men and women of the press all over the world a great success in your work, and here at this place overflowing with revolutionary ardour and friendship, may I propose a toast:

To the triumph of the cause of independence against imperialism.  
To the lasting peace and security of the world.  
To the friendship and solidarity of the world's peace-lovers.  
To the health of you delegates and the world's progressive people of the press and  
To the health of all comrades and friends present here.

#### ANTI-U.S. POSTER EXHIBITION OPENS IN PYONGYANG

SK040353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA) -- A national pictorial poster exhibition opened at the Korean art gallery.

Hung on the walls of the exhibition hall are many pictures exposing to the whole world the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists, the wrecker of world peace and the inveterate enemy of the Korean people, and calling for vigorously struggling against the enemy's aggressive and belligerent moves and for peace.

Among them are pictures disclosing the murderous atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in Sinchon during their temporary occupation at the time of the Fatherland Liberation War, pictures calling for rising in the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle to take a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold revenge for the Kwangju citizens and pictures denouncing the projected U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance. They arouse in the minds of visitors surging indignation at the U.S. imperialists, heinous aggressors, murderers and war fanatics, and their stooges.

Also on display are many pictures vigorously calling for turning out to the struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and achieve the independent reunification of the country.

The visitors are deeply impressed by a picture showing a scene of linking the high-voltage line on the military demarcation line and pictures showing workers striving for the "speed of the 80's" to hand down the reunified country to the posterity after putting an end to the tragedy of national split at an early date.

Also seen in the exhibition hall are pictures calling upon the world progressive journalists to expose and denounce the U.S. imperialists' new war provocation moves and wield higher the pen of justice for world peace in the idea of anti-imperialism, friendship and peace.

From the first day of its opening, the exhibition is drawing deep interest of our people and foreign guests.



CHON WARNS OF ATTEMPTS TO THWART IPU CONFERENCE

SK050616 Seoul YONHAP in English 0543 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Seoul, July 5 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Tuesday warned against possible North Korean attempts to thwart the convening of the Inter-Parliamentary Union's 1983 annual meeting in Seoul in October, and said a strong national discipline is needed to cope with such threats.

In remarks at a quarterly meeting of the Presidential Advisory Council for Audit and Inspection, Chon said sound professional ethics should be established in all sectors of society to pave the way for lifting the country to the rank of advanced countries. The chief executive specifically called on the nation's businessmen to weed out any improprieties that might exist in the business community with a strong sense of social responsibility.

Chon also asked the civil servants to carry out their duties with initiative, and said "idleness in the officialdom is even worse than corruption." Meanwhile, the council resolved to crack down on hoodlums, help establish sound climate in the nation's business community and strengthen the discipline of civil servants.

JAPAN-RESIDENT KOREANS HIT NORTH ATTEMPT TO BLOCK IPU

SK050627 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- Korean residents in Japan criticized the Pyongyang regime and Chongnyon for their attempt to hamper the forthcoming Seoul IPU conference in rallies held across Japan Sunday. Chongnyon is the pro-Pyongyang Korean residents' group in Japan.

The large rallies held in 18 cities, including Tokyo and Osaka, also called on North Korea to accept Seoul's unification proposals to help unify the divided peninsula in a democratic and peaceful manner.

In the rallies, the Koreans urged Kim Il-song of North Korea to discard the scheme to frustrate the Seoul IPU conference and pledged, in a resolution, to crush attempts by North Korean Communists to sabotage against South Korea. Following the rallies, the participants marched down streets in their cities, shouting slogans.

In an address at the Tokyo rally, Chang Chong-myong, leader of Mindan, the pro-Seoul Korean residents' organization in Japan, said Kim Il-Song is committed to thwarting the Seoul IPU conference, although the Seoul government has invited North Korean delegates with a promise that they will be accorded all available conveniences during their stay in the South. The Tokyo rally was held at Shiba Park with about 5,000 persons attending.

COMMITTEE HEAD RENEWS CALL FOR NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

SK040300 Seoul YONHAP in English 0243 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Seoul, July 4 (YONHAP) -- South Korea Monday renewed its bid for an inter-Korean dialogue, urging North Korea to come to the conference table immediately to meet the entire Korean people's aspiration for the peaceful reunification of their divided motherland.

Min Kwan-sik, the Seoul side's acting co-chairman of the South-North Coordinating Committee (SNCC), made the call in a statement issued to mark the 11th anniversary of the July 4 joint communique of South and North Korea calling for mutual efforts to seek peaceful unification of the nation.

Min stressed in the statement that the inter-Korean dialogue will provide the only way to achieve the national reconciliation and peaceful unification of the long-divided country.

Min said the holding of the summit talks as early as possible would surely provide a basis for breaking the current deadlock in the inter-Korean relations and establishing the mutual trust. Seoul has long been on record proposing a summit meeting between the top authorities of South and North Korea.

Referring to the seven-point joint communique announced 11 years ago, Min expressed regret that the North has not only broken off the SNCC meetings and Red Cross talks but also rejected all the peace overtures initiated by the South, thus going against the basic spirit of the communique.

The Seoul government has so far shown its firm determination to improve the South-North relations and eventually achieve the reunification by proposing the mutual visits by the top authorities and their summit meeting, as proposed by President Chon Tu-hwan for democratic reunification through national reconciliation. Seoul also put forward a proposal last February to hold a meeting of representatives from the governments, political parties and social organizations of South and North Korea.

If North Korea truly wants a peaceful unification of the divided peninsula, it should respond to the call for a dialogue without any conditions in accordance with the basic spirit of the July 4 Joint Communique, Min said.

#### Parties Urge North Compliance

SK050620 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Major political parties called on North Korea yesterday to comply with Seoul's call for inter-Korean dialogue to discuss the reunion of dispersed families and other issues for unification.

These calls were contained in statements they issued on the 11th anniversary of the South-North Joint Statement in which the two sides promised to achieve unification in a peaceful and democratic manner and promote exchanges.

Rep. Kim Yong-tae, spokesman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), said that the family reunion campaign being conducted by KBS-TV is a humanitarian project, transcending ideologies.

"The North Korean Communist regime," he said, "should not ignore the pain and agony of the displaced families." He also called on the government to formulate special programs to conduct the reunion campaign in a more substantive and effective way.

Meanwhile, Rep. Mok Yo-sang, spokesman of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), said that the large turnout at the KBS studio for the reunion program indicates how deep the scar of the Korean war is. Rep. Kim Wan-tae, spokesman of the Korea National Party, urged that North Korea come to the conference table without any condition based on the spirit of the joint statement issued 11 years ago.

#### PAPER VIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER'S 'NORDPOLITIK' SPEECH

SK011231 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 30 Jun 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The True Meaning of the Enunciation of the Nordpolitik: We Think It Should Unified Into Eventually Mitigating Tension on the Korean Peninsula"]

[Text] For a nation to pursue its diplomatic goals, a will to challenge and to overcome any restrictive conditions in international circumstances is strongly required.

It is true, however, that in the nearly 40 years since liberation, our diplomacy has fallen short of presenting our will to challenge as a strategic goal. Of course, the burden inherent in the restrictive conditions imposed by the international political circumstances we face and our geopolitical location played a major role in that failure.

In the past, we have understood such conditions as a restriction of our inherent circumstances that has been beyond the reach of our power. But now, the circumstances have changed. For the survival and independence of our country, which is located where the interests of the big powers are delicately interwoven, diplomatic intelligence and wisdom are more earnestly needed than in any other country.

The manifestation of the Nordpolitik, as presented by Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok on 29 June, is evaluated as a long-term strategy aimed at essentially improving our conditions of survival by breaking the limitations of the long-standing passive diplomacy. Through pursuit of such a bold strategy, we believe our country will be able to overcome the reality of the "territorial division" -- which could be called the brink of our politics and diplomacy -- and the "shortage of resources" and extricate ourselves from the restrictive situation in which the interests of the big powers are geopolitically interwoven. In fact, it is not exaggerating to say that our diplomacy in the past was one-sided with "southward diplomacy." Of course, we can understand that as the inevitable adaptation to the international political reality inherent in the condition of territorial division. But, more than that, having overly adhered to the interests of bloc diplomacy, our diplomacy lacked versatility and a sense of balance on the techniques of diplomacy.

The enunciation of the Nordpolitik at this time is of great significance in that we are searching for a sense of balance in our diplomacy, too. However, in reality, it cannot but be a difficult task for us to carry out the Nordpolitik, because it will be subject to the realistic limitations of carrying out diplomacy against the communist bloc. Recently, our country, in the process of handling the hijacked Communist Chinese airplane and by following the development of the situation, learned many lessons.

Also, real limitations exist the improvement of relations with the nonhostile nations of the communist bloc. The obstructive maneuvers of the North Korean communists, utilizing their diplomacy with Communist China, the Soviet Union, and the Eastern bloc, are in large measure, becoming a major factor of deepening tension on the Korean Peninsula, and, in actuality, will put brakes on our Nordpolitik, either directly or indirectly.

Our country, to awaken the North Korean communists from the monomaniac, unrealistic, ideology-only attitude they have held since the beginning of the Fifth Republic, is oriented toward positively opening its door to carrying out foreign policy and toward proposing good-natured competition. the open-door foreign policy is being unfolded in the direction of further developing the diplomatic strategy for cross-recognition, which is known to be a formula for mitigating tension on the Korean peninsula and a product of the era of detente born under the great assumption that diplomacy should be based on international reality and national interests.

The international situation is entering a period of "competition and opposition," not comprehensive "accommodation" among the big powers, including the United States, the Soviet Union, Communist China, and Japan. An adaptation to these conditions, indeed, cannot but be the important area in which our diplomacy should effect a breakthrough. Therefore, it is natural that the Nordpolitik set forth by the foreign minister should be based on the strategy with which we can grimly respond to such phenomena in international politics.

The Nordpolitik should primarily be begun with a nonpolitical approach toward the realistic task. It is requested that, bearing in mind that our country's orientation toward diplomacy for peace is aimed at preventing another war on the Korean Peninsula, our government, to attain such a goal, seek reciprocal development of relations concerning realistic and substantial matters with the communist bloc countries, including Communist China and the Soviet Union.

Those in charge of our nation's diplomacy should, however, keep in mind that such diplomatic efforts on our part should not provide any excuse or opportunity for friendly forces, including the United States, Japan, and the EEC countries, to pursue politically double-crossing diplomacy. Our strategic aim for our "own accommodation," so to speak, through efforts to improve relations with Communist China, the Soviet Union, and so forth, should also not be utilized as an opportunity for a unilateral approach toward the communist bloc, countries involved in the interests of the opposing side. Interested nations of the Western bloc, we understand, should deeply take to their hearts that our orientation toward the Nordpolitik, while being in line with our open-door policy for eventually lessening tension on the Korean Peninsula, is aimed at leading the North Korean Communists to abandon their wild desire for war.

The unfolding of our subjective and unique diplomacy is aimed at contributing to the stability of the situation in Northeast Asia, including the Korean peninsula, and is expected to make a critical contribution ultimately improving the South-North Korean relations. We evaluate the Nordpolitik as having expressed the determination of the policy authorities, who have sufficiently reflected our progressive and constructive diplomatic strategy. We will watch its development with deep attention.

#### OPPOSITION PARTY CALLS FOR FREEDOM OF PRESS

SK011225 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 1 Jul 83 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] In an article headlined "Our Assertions: Democratization Is an Urgent Task" carried by the 1 July edition of the party's organ, the DEMOCRATIC KOREA PARTY drew public attention by sharply criticizing the government and by calling on the government authorities to immediately lift the ban imposed on former politicians in a wholesale manner, and to make a definite decision for freedom of the press.

Reiterating its earlier resolution that "only the public can judge the politicians," which was adopted at the party's plenary meeting of the National Assembly members, the DKP insisted in this article that "the government and the ruling party should not claim the lifting of the ban imposed on former politicians as their right or use it bargaining chip but should immediately lift the ban as a whole, regarding it their duty as the party responsible for the ban."

Asserting that "it is logically unjust to ban a majority of old politicians from engaging in any political activity without trial and that such a thing will be a defect in the government's legitimacy," the article stressed that "if the National Assembly fulfills its mission, the offstage political issues can be solved positively. If the opposition parties, however, are regarded as ineffective, the aspiration for democratization will gather more force, and it may explode on a different pattern, inevitably leading to total chaos."



THAI PAPER CITES REPORTS OF TIN U'S ARREST

BK020108 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Jul 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Brigadier-General Tin U, once regarded as heir-apparent to Burma's strongman Gen Ne Win, has been arrested, diplomatic sources in Bangkok said yesterday.

Several Burmese army generals have also been arrested, the sources said, adding that they received intelligence reports yesterday about the arrested in Rangoon. However, they did not elaborate on when the arrests took place or what charges were laid.

However, observers said that the arrest of Tin U, a one-time chief of the National Intelligence Bureau (NIB), and other generals could be part of a purge of government leadership which is underway in Rangoon. Burmese Ambassador to Bangkok U Soe Myint has been recalled to Rangoon, according to an earlier report.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE GRANT FOR 1983-84 -- Deputy Minister for Planning and Finance Dr Maung Shein and the Japanese ambassador to Burma, Mr Masatada Tachibana, today exchanged four notes of agreement. The notes concerned the Japanese Government's grant of 5.41 billion yen -- about 181 million kyat -- to the Government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma in the 1983-84 financial year. Of the total grant, 1.28 billion yen -- about 43 million kyat -- will be used for the television transmission expansion project; 690 million yen -- about 23 million kyat -- will be used in the school books publishing project; 1.55 billion yen -- about 52 million kyat -- will be used for the post-harvest season applied sciences department; and 1.19 billion yen [figure as heard] -- about 63 million kyat -- for the Nurses Training School Construction Project. [Excerpt] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 29 Jun 83 BK]

COMMENT ON ASEAN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

BK021222 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1459 GMT 1 Jul 83

["It Is the Goodwill That Counts" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 July (SPK) -- In other circumstances, the communique of the 16th ASEAN countries' foreign ministers meeting would not surprise anyone, because it is just an old story.

Meanwhile, under the present circumstances, when goodwill, detente, and cooperation are badly needed, this communique constitutes an obstacle.

Furthermore, this communique is an ill-intentioned interpretation of the regional situation, in which instability has always had its origins in Chinese expansionism.

Chinese expansionism and its collusion with U.S. imperialism are the root causes of all troubles in this region, and the instability which has resulted has been unmasked by the Indochinese peoples -- their direct victims.

Instead of touching on these realities, the Bangkok communique made a big noise about the so-called threat from Vietnam -- a country which suffered not only from wittingly hidden hegemonism, but also from Chinese acts of aggression and expansion, and which, despite all of this, has constantly expressed a sincere desire to establish friendly relations with neighboring countries.

The ASEAN foreign ministers unreasonably insisted on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, although they heard repeated time and again that as long as the Chinese threat exists, Kampuchea and Vietnam will never ease their vigilance. It is easy to understand that if Kampuchea and Vietnam reduce their vigilance it would be suicide not only for all of Indochina, but also for the whole of Southeast Asia.

The ASEAN foreign ministers meeting is being obstinate to ignore the reality that Vietnam has reduced its military presence in Kampuchea due to the growth of the Kampuchean revolution in order to show its goodwill, although there has no positive act from China. Vietnam has twice withdrawn a part of its troops from Kampuchea, and the second pullout, as everybody knows, was carried out last May in the presence of many foreign observers.

In addition, things do not stop here. As declared by the Indochinese summit, held last February in Vientiane, all volunteers of the Vietnamese army will leave Kampuchea when all threats from the Beijing reactionary ruling circles, all use of Thai territory as a base against Kampuchea, and all support for the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries, will cease.

The Bangkok communique insists that Vietnamese forces withdraw 30 km from the Thai border. One should know that if this is a sincere proposal, it will be seriously examined, but if it is a condition for negotiations, it will be rejected without a doubt.

Concerning the demand to establish a security zone in the western part of Kampuchea for "Kampuchean refugees," it is only a new label of old attempts to affect Kampuchea integrity and territorial sovereignty, and to transfer the bandits' bases from Thailand to Kampuchea. This would not be understood otherwise, because it is inconceivable that there are Kampuchean refugees on Kampuchean territory. On this point, the Kampuchean position was clearly expressed by Foreign Minister Hun Sen, who indicated that if Thailand is worried about its own security, it should also take into consideration the security of others.

Despite all of its dull repetitions, it would show partiality to affirm that the Bangkok communique does not contain anything new. Most certainly, the communique also approaches a so-called five-year plan of Vietnamization of Kampuchea. The insane are invited to refresh their memory a bit. For a long time, there have been residents of Vietnamese and of other origins in Kampuchea, and among Indochinese communities cultural and economic exchanges are a secular tradition to which interracial marriages were added, which also lead to migration.

According to official statistics, there were 217,774 Vietnamese residents in Kampuchea in 1962 under Sihanouk's reign. Then, due to persecution of the Lon Nol regime and the white terror of Pol Pot, this figure was reduced to 8,179 in 1980. At present, the Vietnamese residents rescued from genocide are working shoulder to shoulder with the Kampuchean people, and their lives are guaranteed by the revolutionary government which recognized their contributions to the national reconstruction.

It is time for the ASEAN countries to end their lying vocation and to stop to slander others. At best, they should use their "creative spirit" to serve a more profitable goal.

#### THAI BORDER VIOLATIONS, 'ATTACKS,' REPORTED

BK050741 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0415 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Jul (SPK) -- From 24-30 June, Thai L-19 planes on four occasions overflew the areas of Chong Chom, Yeang Dangku, Tasanh, and Samlot, 2-3 km inside Kampuchean territory.

On the sea, the Thai Navy violated Kampuchean territorial waters six times in the area between 7 and 25 nautical miles off Kong Island.

On the ground, Kouk Paong, Mak Hoeun, Takong Krau, Kong Ponley, Anlung Veng in Battambang, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Provinces, and many regions in Preah Vihear Province came under 78 surprise mortar and rocket attacks from Thai territory.

Kampuchean border guards intercepted many groups of Pol Pot bandits who had infiltrated to conduct sabotage. They killed 82 Pol Pot bandits, arrested 48 others, forced a number of them to surrender, and seized a quantity of ammunition.

#### CENTRAL COMMITTEE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON SESSION

BK041310 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 4 Jul 83

["Communique of the sixth session of the party Central Committee" -- date not given]

[Text] Amid an atmosphere of great joy at the great achievements scored in all fields by the Kampuchean revolution and on the occasion of the 32d founding anniversary of the KPRP, between 27 and 30 June 1983 the party Central Committee held its sixth session to:

1. Review the general situation of the Kampuchean revolution over the past 4 years and the various important targets during the past few months at the end of 1983 and for the future years; and
2. Discuss and define a phase of political life relating to the training of cadres, maintaining of revolutionary lifestyle, [words indistinct] and thrift.

The party Central Committee has made an appeal to the entire party, people and army to make every effort in the emulation drive in order to vigorously stimulate the three revolutionary movements and successfully implement the resolution of the sixth session of the party Central Committee, thus performing great feats to welcome the fifth founding anniversary of the PRK.

The session ended successfully in an atmosphere of great unity and unanimity.

#### CHEA SIM SPEAKS AT YOUTH ASSOCIATION MEETING

BK020800 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] On the morning of 1 July, at the school for training youth cadres of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Association, a meeting was held to set up the provisional committees of the union of Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth for the provinces, municipalities, and central services under the chairmanship of Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political bureau, chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the KUFNCD National Council. On this occasion, Comrade Men Kuon, permanent member of the provisional committee of the central Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union, declared the establishment of provisional committees of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union for the provinces, municipalities, and central services, which are a strong force of the party and state.

Afterwards, Comrade Chea Sim gave a significant speech in which he stressed the victories and achievements of the Kampuchean revolution during the past more than 4 years, which are being strengthened daily in order to rebuild and defend the fatherland. The comrade also showed great pride in the achievements and important energy of the Kampuchean revolutionary youth in fulfilling their core task of serving the nation and the people. The comrade went on to say that to guarantee the stability and continued progress of society, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union must strive to implement and fulfill every task to serve the ideals of the party, the union, and the people. They must also strive in their work to build and maintain a clean and dignified way of life so as to be exemplary in the emulation movement by paying attention to production work to restore the national economy. In particular, they must possess the noble proletarian internationalist spirit, that is to always hold aloft the spirit of national union and international solidarity and especially take care of Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity as they do the apples of their eyes.

#### THAI PAPER ON INCREASED RESISTANCE TO VIETNAMESE

BK040208 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] Vietnam has run into stiff resistance to its military and political policies in Western Kampuchea and has launched a tough campaign to try to crush it, according to several recent reports.

The campaign, run by Vietnamese troop commanders and civilian officials with little or no aid from the Heng Samrin administration, is aimed at rooting out an underground, anti-Hanoi movement.

Analysts, while still cautious, believe anti-Vietnamese feeling is becoming more and more widespread among the Kampuchean people as memories of the Khmer Rouge horrors fade.

"The Vietnamese reaction has been almost paranoic," said one source studying the newest resistance, much of which is said to be passive, stubborn resistance to Vietnamese control of the country.



Actions to combat the movement have included tougher new laws on freedom of movement and places of residence, a widespread series of arrests of suspected subversives, including Heng Samrin regime officials, and harsh military reaction against villages suspected of harbouring resistance fighters.

Much of the reports on the new Vietnamese troubles, centered in Battambang and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey provinces next to Thailand, is incomplete. Some has been garbled by the time it reaches intelligence analysts because it has been carried by refugees.

There has also been no firm indication as yet that the phenomenon has spread across Kampuchea. The two provinces known to be involved border on Thailand and therefore information reaches here more quickly than from other areas.

But much of the resistance facing the Vietnamese is said to be unrelated directly to the official resistance force -- the armies and political cadres of the coalition government members. Individual Khmers, according to the sources, have begun resisting laws, orders and military occupation by Vietnam. "The Vietnamese are now on the other end of guerrilla warfare," said one source. "They take a gunshot from a village and they destroy the village. That makes a lot more guerrillas from that one shot."

The Kampucheans reportedly also resent the increasing number of laws and directives regarding where they can live, when and how far they can travel and what jobs they must perform.

This resentment has resulted in an increasing number of refugees fleeing Vietnamese-controlled villages for the resistance zones and the Thai frontier, said the reports.

These "new-type" refugees are once again fleeing Vietnamese and Heng Samrin regime control rather than merely seeking better living conditions, analysts believe.

Heng Samrin regime officials reportedly have been arrested on a rear-wholesale basis and interrogated and jailed for refusing to carry out orders they believed were helping Vietnam maintain its military presence in Kampuchea.

The reports of the arrests, supposedly including the province chief of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey himself as well as many other district and village officials, have been reaching Thailand for several weeks. The volume of such reports and the fact that most of them are independent and from a large number of farflung villages, is a strong indication that they are true, analysts say.

#### VODK SAYS SRV REINFORCEMENTS SENT TO PHNOM PENH

BK020211 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] On 4 May the Vietnamese enemy transported 15 truckloads of fresh troops from Vietnam along Route 1 to post them in Phnom Penh. Then, on 7 June, the Vietnamese enemy brought 10 more truckloads of fresh soldiers from Vietnam to Phnom Penh along Route 1.

This news lays bare the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy's words, lies, and farces about its so-called partial troop withdrawal. And through this, world public opinion clearly realizes that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy has neither sincere desire nor goodwill in any solution to establish peace and security in Southeast Asia and that it is not prepared to withdraw from Kampuchea. Instead, it has increased the number of its troops and weapons in Kampuchea to escalate its war of aggression against Kampuchea and to exterminate the Kampuchean race so as to carry on its war of aggression and to occupy Kampuchea forever.

LEADERS GREET U.S. INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

BK030229 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] On 28 June 1983, LPDR President Souphanouvong sent a congratulatory message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The message reads: On the occasion of the Independence Day anniversary of the United States, on behalf of the Lao people and in my own name, I am very pleased to extend my sincere congratulations to you and, through you, to the U.S. Government and people.

On the same occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign affairs minister, also sent a congratulatory message to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

REPORTAGE ON AUSTRALIAN MINISTER'S VISIT

Hayden Arrives

BK011115 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Vientiane, July 1 (OANA/KPL) -- Bill Hayden, Australian foreign minister, accompanied by his wife, this morning arrived here for 2-day official visit to Laos.

Welcoming the Australian ambassador [as received] at the airport were Khamphai Boupha, acting minister for foreign affairs of Laos, and other high-ranking officials. Also present at the airport was the Australian ambassador to Laos, P. Peters. Mr. Bill Hayden and his delegation have paid a courtesy visit to Lao Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan.

Kaysone Receives Hayden

BK020230 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] As reported earlier, on the afternoon of 1 July, LPDR Council of Ministers Chairman Kaysone Phomvihan received at the government's guest house in the capital of Vientiane a courtesy call from the Australian Government delegation led by Foreign Affairs Minister Bill Hayden. He was accompanied by acting Foreign Affairs Minister Khamphai Boupha and Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Souban Salitthilat. Philip Peters, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Australia to Laos, also accompanied the delegation in paying a courtesy call on Chairman Kaysone Phomvihan on this occasion.

Kaysone Phomvihan expressed a warm welcome for the visit to Laos by Bill Hayden and his party. He considered this visit as a contribution to the enhancement of the solidarity, friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the two countries. Kaysone Phomvihan also took this occasion to exchange views with Bill Hayden on many issues in connection with the situation in Southeast Asia and on other issues which are of interest to the peoples of Laos and Australia and in the interest of peace and stability in this region.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Kaysone Phomvihan also expressed thanks to the government and people of Australia for their assistance to the Lao cause of national construction in the past as well as in the present. The meeting between the host and the guest continued in a good atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

## Talks Held

BK020238 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] A delegation of the LPDR Government led by acting Foreign Affairs Minister Khamphai Boupma and a delegation of the Australian Government led by Foreign Affairs Minister Bill Hayden held talks in Vientiane on the afternoon of 1 July. Philip Peters, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Australia to Laos, also accompanied the Australian delegation in the talks on this occasion.

Various issues raised for discussions on this occasion were issues aimed at developing the relations between the two countries in the immediate future and other issues on the situation in Southeast Asia. The two sides were interested in the issue on peace and stability in the region. The meeting and talks continued in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

On the evening of the same day, acting Foreign Affairs Minister Khamphai Boupma also organized a banquet in honor of Bill Hayden and his party at Lan Xang Hotel. The banquet continued in a friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

## Delegation Departs

BK030226 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] The Australian Government delegation headed by Foreign Minister Bill Hayden departed Vientiane on the afternoon of 2 July after ending a 2-day official friendship visit to our country at the invitation of the LPDR Government.

On hand to see the delegation off at Wattai Airport were acting Foreign Affairs Minister Khamphai Boupma; Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Souban Salitthilat, and a number of high-ranking cadres concerned. Philip Peters, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Australia to Laos, and a number of staff members of the Australian Embassy were also present at the airport to see the delegation off.

During the visit to our country, Bill Hayden and his party paid a courtesy call on LPDR Council of Ministers Chairman Kaysone Phomvihane and held official talks with Khamphai Boupma and the Lao delegation. Bill Hayden also gave an interview to Lao and foreign correspondents on the success of his visit to Laos. The delegation visited certain projects operated with Lao-Australian cooperation in Vientiane and visited Vat Siangthong, the Vat Visoun temples and some museums in Luang Prabang.

## Press Release Issued

BK030220 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 3 Jul 83

[2 July press release on the visit to the LPDR by Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden and his party from 1-2 July 1983]

[Text] 1. At the invitation of the LPDR Government, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden and his delegation paid an official friendship visit to the LPDR from 1-2 July 1983.

2. Bill Hayden and his delegation were welcomed at Wattai Airport by acting Foreign Affairs Minister Khamphai Boupma and other important personalities and high-ranking cadres of the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry.

3. Bill Hayden and his delegation paid a courtesy call on LPDR Council of Ministers Chairman Kaysone Phomvihan. During the call, both sides exchanged extensive views on international issues and issues on the relations between the two countries.
4. On the afternoon of 1 July, the LPDR and Australian Government delegations -- respectively headed by acting LPDR Foreign Affairs Minister Khamphai Boupoua and Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden -- held official talks at the Lao Government's guest house. The talks were conducted in an atmosphere of intimacy and mutual understanding.
5. After exchanging views on the situations in their respective countries and on the relations between the two countries and other international issues of mutual interest, especially the issue of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the Lao and Australian sides expressed wholehearted satisfaction to see that the relations and understanding between Laos and Australia have been further strengthened on the principles of complete equality, mutual respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, mutual interest, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.
6. The Lao and Australian delegations expressed acclamation on the incessant development of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of irrigation, livestock breeding, agriculture, and equipment. The visit to Laos by the Australian foreign minister has testified to such achievements.
7. With their desire to reduce tension, in Southeast Asia, the LPDR and Australia have exerted efforts by relaying on their specific aspects and roles to initiate a dialogue aimed at achieving peaceful settlement of all conflicts among the countries in this region. The two sides regard the building of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation for mutual interests in Southeast Asia as an urgent and vital issue which must be settled in accordance with the just and strong aspirations of the peoples in this region.
8. Further constructive talks in a similar manner between Laos and Australia will be conducted in the future. Thus, Bill Hayden extended an invitation to acting Foreign Affairs Minister Khamphai Boupoua to pay an official visit to Australia. Khamphai Boupoua gladly accepted the invitation.
9. During their visit to the LPDR, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden and his party visited some projects operated with Lao-Australian cooperation in Luang Prabang and visited Vast Siangthong, the Vat Visoun temples and the national museum.
10. Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden and his party expressed sincere thanks to the LPDR Government and people for according them a warm welcome during their visit to the LPDR.
11. The Australian delegation departed Vientiane on the afternoon of 2 July 1983. Acting Foreign Affairs Minister Khamphai Boupoua and other prominent personalities and high-ranking cadres of the Foreign Affairs Ministry were on hand at Wattai Airport to see the delegation off.

Vientiane, 2 July 1983.

SOUPHANOUVONG RECEIVES CSSR ENVOY 30 JUNE

BK011309 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 30 June Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the Supreme People's Council [SPC] and of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] Central Committee, received at the presential office Ladislav Kocsis, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos.



Attending the reception was Thongdam Chanthaphon, deputy minister and chief of the presidential office.

During the meeting and talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of cordial friendship, Ambassador Ladislav Kocsis hailed and highly appreciated the message sent by Souphanouvong in his capacity as president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC and the LFNC Central Committee to the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War held in Prague, capital of the CSSR, from 22 to 26 June, which constitutes a strong encouragement and support for the struggle movements for peace throughout the world.

The ambassador said: The conference was organized not by a certain organization but by the international community to resolve various seething problems which are currently causing hardships to all mankind throughout the world.

President Souphanouvong expressed thanks for the praise. He pointed out: The struggle for peace is an important question for the survival of mankind. We support the struggle for peace of the people of CSSR and other fraternal socialist countries and various nations throughout the world, which are conscious of the struggle for life and against a nuclear war.

Souphanouvong said in conclusion: We are very pleased with the relations and cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples of Laos and the CSSR, which are being strengthened and developed continuously. We will stand side by side to cooperate and jointly build our countries toward socialism along the glorious path of Marxism-Leninism.

#### KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN RECEIVES OUTGOING PRK ENVOY

BK301409 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 29 June, Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, received Neou Samon, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, at the government reception room in the capital of Vientiane. The ambassador paid this courtesy call prior to his departure for home after ending his diplomatic term in Laos.

In their conversation on many issues, which proceeded in an atmosphere of cordial friendship, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Kaysone Phomvihan praised Ambassador Neou Samon for contributing to strengthening the special solidarity and all-round cooperation among the parties, governments and peoples of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam as a whole and between Laos and Kampuchea in particular. This solidarity, he said, cannot be sabotaged or destroyed by any enemy.

At present, the fraternal Kampuchean people, under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP headed by Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin, have recorded great victories in many respects in the cause of defending and reconstructing their country. As a result, the living conditions of the Kampuchean people throughout the country have been gradually improved with each passing day. General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan also wished Neou Samon a safe return to his country and new success in his work.

Neou Samon in return expressed satisfaction and thanks to the party, government, and fraternal people of Laos for always supporting and assisting the Kampuchean revolutionary cause. He regarded the support and assistance as an important contribution to the defense and contribution of his fatherland, and to making it progressive and strong.

CHINESE 'ADVISERS' ON PRK-THAI BORDER SCORED

BK031600 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Unattributed commentary: "Carrying Name Tags as Advisers While in Fact They Are Chinese Military Officers Operating Along the Kampuchean-Thai Border"]

[Text] According to the Indian paper PATRIOT, in a publication in late June, despite the fact that the Chinese-backed Pol Pot genocidal clique has been driven away by the Kampuchean people since early 1979, the Beijing reactionary clique has not yet abandoned its dark schemes of trying to revive the Pol Pot clique, worsening the tense situation on the Kampuchean-Thai border and creating even more serious danger in Southeast Asia. The Beijing reactionary clique has sent the so-called advisers, or trainers, to be stationed at the Kampuchean-Thai border to provide military training for the shattered Pol Pot forces which have hidden themselves in Thai territory, before sending them to return to Kampuchea to commit crimes against the Kampuchean people. In fact, these advisers, or trainers, are Chinese military officers who have directed the shattered Pol Pot forces to continue massacring the Kampuchean people. The paper revealed that, at present, the number of Chinese military officers under this disguise has increased to as many as 20,000.

The aforementioned action of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, who have ceaselessly implemented their schemes with the hope of returning the Pol Pot genocidal clique to Kampuchea to fulfill their ambition of annexing the Indochinese countries and using Indochina as their springboard to carry out their big-nation expansionist and hegemonist policy throughout Southeast Asia region. The three Indochinese peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, as well as the people all over the world, are well aware that as for the Pol Pot shattered forces, they have almost failed to save their own skins by begging from the satellite countries of the imperialists. Without Chinese support and assistance and without the shelters provided by the Thai reactionaries, the Pol Pot shattered forces would not have survived until today.

Therefore, to implement the principles of good neighborly coexistence, to enable the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries to march forward to hold negotiations with a view to turning Southeast Asia into a region of genuine peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation, which are of interest to the nations in this region, there is no other alternative than for the Beijing reactionary ruling clique to unconditionally put an end to its support and assistance for the Pol Pot genocidal clique, in particular to its dispatch of the so-called advisers, or cadres, to the Kampuchean-Thai border to direct the Pol Pot shattered forces and other Khmer reactionaries. The most important point is that the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists must abandon their ambition of hoping to swallow up the Indochinese countries and expand their influence in this part of the world.

It is now an appropriate time for the Beijing ruling circles to end their interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, end their support and assistance for the Pol Pot shattered forces, and end their acts of instigation which have caused a confrontation between the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries. This is because, to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation, which conforms with the peace initiative of the three Indochinese countries, is not only in conformity with the interests and aspiration of the Indochinese and ASEAN peoples, but also in response to the desires of the Chinese as well as the world peoples.

HAYDEN COMMENTS ON SRV TALKS, OTHER ISSUES

## Holds News Conference

BK040130 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 4 Jul 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Vietnam, while dismissing speculations that it will take up such problems as the U.S. military bases in the Philippines and the East Timor controversy in a forum to resolve conflicts in the region, still remains firm on its position on the Kampuchean problem, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said yesterday.

In a news conference after his talks with his Thai counterpart ACM Sitthi Sawetsila, Hayden said both the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] and Vietnam had displayed "flexibility" in the consulting process towards a settlement of the Kampuchean issue. He said he had no idea whether the Vietnamese flexibility was genuine or not.

The Australian foreign minister, who returned from Hanoi and Vientiane after holding talks on the Kampuchean issue last Saturday, quoted Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach as saying that the "five-plus-two" arrangement reportedly proposed by Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie was still "attractive" for the Vietnamese, although Hayden implied that they continued to leave open modalities for such a settlement.

Hayden welcomed Thach's statement that Hanoi would regard as "unreasonable" an insert of the U.S. military presence in the Philippines and the East Timor problem on the agenda for a five-plus-two forum or any other arrangement.

The Malaysian foreign minister reportedly put forward the proposal for the meeting between ASEAN and the three [as published] Indochinese countries, excluding the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime which is not recognized by ASEAN, when he held talks with Thach during the last summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in New Delhi.

However, Hayden said he found a number of "impasses" during his talks with the Vietnamese. These included the Vietnamese insistence that if they totally withdrew their troops from Kampuchea, the Khmer Rouge would return to power.

"I might have no criticism or no judgement on that at all. It just seemed to me, to simplify the explanations or the experiences that I have run into in the discussions. [as published] But it seems to me to illustrate the need for patience and consultations with various parties in the hopes that perhaps, it might be possible to draw them together on some sorts of common grounds as the starting point for discussions," he said.

He added that he would expect a discussion which involves the concept of an international conference, although it was not necessarily along the line.

On the question of a neutral Kampuchea, the Vietnamese argued that they could not accept ASEAN's statement that a neutral Kampuchea was a Kampuchea without foreign military presence, as by the same logic, then the U.S. military presence in the Philippines, for example, could be challenged, according to Hayden. The Australian foreign minister said, in responding to the Vietnamese argument, he made it clear that ASEAN did not object to the Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea, but the way they were doing so. He also told Thach that the Vietnamese influence could be established in Kampuchea after their military withdrawal and through proper arrangement, through a "properly established government" after the military pullout.

The talks on this point were not, however, pursued, he added. From the Vietnamese point of view, a future Kampuchea should be free from outside "threat," and this principle should be applied to the neutrality of the whole region, the Australian foreign minister said.

Describing the Vietnamese clarifications on the point as "a provisional response", Hayden said the Vietnamese statement that Kampuchea should be neutral, independent, and non-aligned should be further explored when Thach visited Australia sometime at the end of this year.

Another point of impasse is the Vietnamese rejection of the Chinese proposal for accommodation with Vietnam: that the Vietnamese must first commit themselves to a total troop withdrawal followed by a substantial withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea, according to Hayden.

Referring to Thach's statement that among their five common grounds was their agreement to the self-determination of the Kampuchean people, Hayden said that Vietnamese believed "various elements outside the Indochina bloc and the Soviet camp" were keen to have the present Phnom Penh regime removed and replaced by another administration.

He added: "Now, I have to admit that the discussion (argument) was not properly determined by the Kampuchean people and not properly reflecting their free will." However, he said he was not ready to give a definition that all countries should respect the self-determination of the Kampuchean people, saying that it could harm the opportunity to seek common grounds for future consultations.

Other points Hayden made in the news conference included:

-- Thach made it clear that the Vietnamese people who were resettled in Kampuchea under an arrangement with the Heng Samrin regime did not at all mean any desire on the part of Hanoi to "Vietnamize" Kampuchea. Thach was quoted as saying that most of them were those expelled from Kampuchea during the Lon Nol and Pol Pot regime, although there were some new-comers who have gone there to provide "traditional services" extended by the Vietnamese to Kampuchea. The Vietnamese foreign minister also said the number of the Vietnamese settlers in Kampuchea would not exceed the number in the past which he said could be in the region of half a million.

-- The Vietnamese regarded ASEAN's joint communique as a "hard presentation" of the non-communist grouping's views.

Hayden said he was satisfied with his missions in Hanoi and Vientiane in the sense that the Labor government was initially determined to engage in discussions with various parties concerned for greater involvement of Australia in the region and in the course of doing so, value its relations with such allies as the United States highly.

#### Further Remarks to Press

BK040150 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Jul 83 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden rounded off his trip to Southeast Asia and Indochina yesterday by calling on China to "display some flexibility" in order to help resolve the Kampuchean conflict.



Mr Hayden, who is scheduled to visit China in early August, said that unless China is prepared to engage in "some consultative processes" the prospects of resolving the issue is "slim." He made the statement at a press conference after meeting Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and other high-ranking officials before leaving for Hong Kong.

Mr Hayden said that if there is to be a resolution, not only must there be flexibility "by all sides" (meaning Hanoi and ASEAN), but it must also be practically demonstrated. "But the key influence and outcome in this matter is the attitude of China," he said.

The Australian Foreign Minister said, however, that China has "shown no signs of diminishing the attitude they've taken in the past."

On Thursday Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach reiterated Hanoi's long-standing policy to Mr Hayden that it would not withdraw its troops from Kampuchea unless the threat from China is removed.

"The Vietnamese will stay in Kampuchea until hell freezes over," Hayden said, adding that Hanoi was quite explicit that military pressure would not succeed in forcing them out. If military pressure was stepped up against Vietnam, he said, Hanoi would respond accordingly.

Mr Hayden added: "In that sense I would be concerned that the Khmer Rouge in the Democratic Kampuchea coalition could be a wasting asset." He also told the press that Mr Thach had agreed to explore a number of matters raised during their meeting. Mr Hayden said this appears to offer the possibility of common ground, adding that the Vietnamese foreign minister would be visiting Australia in November.

Regarding ACM Sitthi's response to Mr Thach's Australian visit, Mr Hayden told a separate press conference for Australian journalists that Thailand has no objection to it. He said ACM Sitthi, however, emphasised that it is important that friends of ASEAN did not send wrong signals or express views which would give false encouragement to the Vietnamese.

"The interpretation that I have of what was said was that there is confidence in us that we are not the sort of people who would be sending wrong signals, taking sides to the disadvantage of any group.

"I think we have established those credentials," Mr Hayden said. He said that whatever responses Australia receives from Hanoi on the "common ground" for discussions will be forwarded openly to ASEAN, adding that continuing communication would prevail in these matters.

The Australian foreign minister said that despite reservations of success of Australia's role in taking steps to help resolve the Kampuchean conflict, he would describe his trip to Hanoi as being "quite successful." He said Australia's first objective is to demonstrate beyond any doubt that it wishes to play a productive role in the region and gives it as high a priority as its alliance with the United States. Mr Hayden went as far as saying: "In many respects I would see over time our role in the region even becoming more important than our alliance relationship (with the United States) because the developments here and throughout Asia are going to pretty much determine the course of events in Australia.

"How we respond to them (the events), how we contribute to them and integrate ourselves in the development of the Asian region, will determine how Australia fares in the future," Mr Hayden said.

He said there has been acceptance by all parties of Australia's role in helping to resolve the Kampuchean conflict, as is confirmed by ASEAN and the United States and endorsed by Vietnam and Laos.

#### Phichai on Hayden SRV Visit

BK031513 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Interview given by Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun to unidentified newsman in Bangkok on 3 July -- recorded]

[Text] [Phichai] The Australian foreign minister has always stressed that he does not want to act as a mediator. Because he is a friend of both Thailand and Vietnam, he simply conveyed Thailand's views to Vietnam as he was visiting that country and conveyed to Thailand the Vietnamese views. He is not acting as a mediator, but is conveying the views of one country to another.

[Question] Did he (?discuss) with Vietnam the statement of the ASEAN meeting in Bangkok?

[Phichai] The statement has been made public. Vietnam already knows what the statement says even in the Australian foreign minister did not bring it up. The statement clearly states Thailand's and ASEAN's stand, which is that Vietnam must completely withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people must be given the right to self-determination, and Kampuchea becomes nonaligned. Vietnam already knows this. Therefore, they [the Australian and Vietnamese officials] might have discussed the ways for reaching an agreement.

#### Call for PRC Flexibility Viewed

BK030158 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Jul 83 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Senior Foreign Ministry officials are apparently unimpressed with Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden's call for Chinese flexibility on the Kampuchean issue. On Sunday, at the end of his trip to Southeast Asia and Indochina, Mr Hayden said China should "show some flexibility" in order to help resolve the Kampuchean conflict. But a well-informed Foreign Ministry source said yesterday he believed Mr Hayden's call was unjustified, as Vietnam in its stance on the Kampuchean problem had not shown any flexibility either. The comment came on the eve of a visit to China by a high-level Foreign Ministry team. "What Hayden is trying to do is attempting to break the current deadlock," the source said. "His call for Chinese flexibility could well be just an effort to demonstrate to the Vietnamese that he could be the most suitable person to help mediate the problem." The source referred to Mr Hayden's trip to Hanoi last week as "not serving much purpose," except in confirming the earlier belief by ASEAN that Vietnam's stand on the Kampuchean issue remains inflexible. The source said Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila had conveyed several messages through Mr Hayden to Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. The answers given to Mr Hayden in Hanoi were the same as those Mr Thach used to give to ASEAN, he said.

A team of top Foreign Ministry officials led by Permanent Secretary Asa Sarasin is to leave for China today for talks with the Chinese leaders. Mr Asa is expected to brief Chinese officials on the recently-concluded ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Bangkok and discuss the Kampuchean problem.

Although the delegation was on a return trip to that made to Thailand by Deputy Chinese Foreign Minister Han Nianlong last year, the timing of the visit should be regarded as "very important and a significant move" where Kampuchea is concerned, the source said.

Accompanying Mr Asa on the six-day trip will be Political Department Director-General Suthi Prasatwinichaikun, Thai secretary-general to ASEAN and ambassador attached to the ministry Nittaya Phibunsongkhram, Thai Ambassador to Beijing Orachun Tanaphong and Director of Policy and Planning Division Sarasin Wiraphon. The source noted that as China has played a key role regarding the Indochina problem, the trip is regarded as very important.

#### NATION REVIEW Editorial

BK050250 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 5 Jul 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Hayden Will Learn More in Beijing"]

[Text] Almost everybody had expected Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden to knock his head against a brick wall when he started to talk about Kampuchea to Vietnam's Nguyen Co Thach. The presumption has not been proved wrong, although Thach had put on his best countenance because his country desperately wants to make a dent in the opposition from noncommunist countries -- especially ASEAN and its dialogue partners. Thach did to great pains to convince Hayden about Vietnamese flexibility, but he could not have succeeded very well because Hayden himself said on his return that he had no idea whether the Vietnamese flexibility was genuine or not.

It was also known that the question of the "Chinese threat" will come up and will form the crux of the arguments which Thach would put forward. In this approach, Thach seems to have succeeded quite well, since Hayden now wants China to show more flexibility. We are not very sure how well Hayden understands the problem, but China has shown a great amount of flexibility since she was the first communist country to accept a future Kampuchea to be neutral and non-aligned and with a government chosen by Kampucheans through elections supervised by the UN. China's well-known five-point proposal was rejected without comment by Hanoi. Throwing a few red herrings like the Philippines and East Timor, Thach seems to have convinced Hayden that there is a "Chinese threat" because the Australian foreign minister now obviously believes that unless China is prepared to display its flexibility, there is slim chance of solving the Kampuchean problem. In one way it would have been of immense value to Hayden to have direct conversations with Thach, since he would have been able to compare the deviousness of Thach's approach to the frankness of the ASEAN foreign ministers whom he had met a few days earlier.

It would be wrong on our part to say that Thach came out a winner in the exchanges or to say that Hayden was gullible. Given Australia's position as one of the valued friends not only of Thailand but also of ASEAN, that country must understand all sides of the problem. There is one more gap and we are glad that Hayden will be filling it next month when he goes to Beijing. It is essential to know all sides of the question before coming to any conclusion.

In reporting all these talks, one important fact must not be forgotten, and that is that Australia is sincerely trying to act as a go-between to help further a solution to the Kampuchean problem. His trip to Hanoi, if it shows anything, demonstrates clearly that Vietnam also wants Australia to play such a role. We are also confident that, while explaining the various complexities of Sino-Vietnamese politics in relation to Kampuchea, the Beijing authorities will also be happy with Australia's intentions.

Thach will also be going to Australia and it is a foregone conclusion that he will be most persuasive in presenting Vietnam's case. But however much he may try, it will be impossible for him to convince any country that Vietnam is right in invading and occupying Kampuchea. The Australian Labor government, having recently come to power, must also understand that the mandate of the United Nations is important because year after year it has voted that "foreign forces" should leave Kampuchea and has refused to recognize the puppet government of Heng Samrin. Taking all this together, we are confident that Australia will come to the right conclusions.

#### FURTHER ON ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

##### Sitthi on SRV Comment

BK011459 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday disputed a claim by Vietnam that the just-concluded conference of ASEAN foreign ministers in Bangkok was a failure. If it was a failure, it would be in the sense that it did not satisfy the wish of Hanoi, he said.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi was commenting on a commentary in the Vietnamese communist newspaper, NHAN DAN, which accused ASEAN of always setting new conditions for regional dialogue. The newspaper also said that ASEAN had failed to promote regional dialogue and had turned the Thai proposal for Vietnam to withdraw its troops 30 km from the Thai border into a condition for talks. Sitthi said Thailand's stand on the 30-km withdrawal proposal has never changed. The Thai foreign minister said during the ASEAN ministerial meeting that the 30-km withdrawal proposal was not a precondition for talks, but must be part of the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea.

##### SIAM RAT Editorial

BK011340 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 28 June 83

[Editorial: "ASEAN and the Western Countries"]

[Text] The meetings between the foreign ministers of the five ASEAN members, five industrialized Western countries, and member countries of the EEC closed on Tuesday. It is generally believed that the Western countries will continue to support ASEAN's activities and plans.

Prior to these meetings, the ASEAN foreign ministers held a 2-day annual conference, which the foreign ministers of Brunei and Papua New Guinea also attended as observers. The joint communique issued at the end of the ASEAN foreign ministerial annual conference seems to emphasize the Kampuchean conflict, which was the result of the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea during the past 4 years.

The joint communique reaffirmed the 30-km Vietnamese troop withdrawal proposal put forward by the Thai foreign minister. This proposal is aimed solely at security along Thailand's border with Kampuchea and at testing the sincerity of the Vietnamese side in connection with the Kampuchean problem. However, the solution to this problem has been blocked by the Vietnamese aggressive attitude and Vietnam's attempt to put all the blame on China. In other words, Vietnam has aggravated the problem, to the extent that the Soviet Union has also become involved, in terms of providing assistance so that Vietnam can continue its crime against the Kampuchean people.



Considering the way Vietnam plays the game, it is obvious that ASEAN alone cannot solve the problem. It needs help and cooperation from friendly countries, which is quite difficult to obtain, in its attempt to persuade Vietnam to sit down to solve the problem of the region. Under the present circumstances, the world seems to get smaller and all problems seem to be interlinked. The meetings of the foreign ministers in Bangkok should be a good start for cooperation among countries because once the problem has arisen, no country can escape its repercussions, although Kampuchea is merely a small dot on the world map.

#### ICK'S SARRE ON PRC, USSR ROLE IN KAMPUCHEA ISSUE

BK020202 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Jul 83 p 3

[By Thara Chin]

[Text] The chairman of the ad hoc committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK), Ambassador Massamba Sarre, said yesterday that China and the Soviet Union can play a vital role in the settlement of the Kampuchean entanglement.

Mr Sarre, who is also permanent representative of Senegal to the United Nations, said that as both superpowers are among the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, they can help seek a peaceful settlement to the Kampuchean conflict by making "some sort of positive contributions and positive proposals."

China is supporting the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government formed to fight the Vietnamese occupation forces in Kampuchea, while the Kremlin is backing the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime.

The chairman of the 10-nation ad hoc committee of ICK is currently on a mission to various countries in a bid to "persuade" more countries to support the ICK resolutions on Kampuchea which call for peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

Vietnam and the Soviet Union are among the Eastern-bloc nations which boycotted the UN-sponsored ICK which brought together 93 delegations in New York in July, 1981.

Mr Sarre told the BANGKOK POST in an exclusive interview that as Beijing and Moscow can play a vital role to end the nagging Kampuchean problem, all the states in the region should also work towards this direction so that the issue can be solved. "In this kind of thing, we should not minimise any positive elements. We have to explore all the possibilities in order to implement the resolutions of the ICK and the General Assembly of the UN," stressed Mr Sarre, who left Bangkok yesterday for London and Geneva, where he is to meet Willibald Pahr, president of the ICK.

During his three-day stay in Bangkok, the chairman met the five ASEAN foreign ministers who briefed him on result of the ASEAN-EC dialogue concluded Tuesday. Mr Sarre said earlier that he also planned to contact the Kremlin soon to sound out its views on any future negotiations on Kampuchea.

Despite the fact that both Vietnam and the Soviet Union haven't recognised the resolution adopted by the ICK that all foreign troops be withdrawn from war-torn Kampuchea, the chairman expressed hope that patience would pay off in the long run. "In this kind of problem, we have to be very patient. We are hopeful that little by little, it will be possible for us to appeal to Vietnam and Moscow to join international consensus so that peace and stability can be restored for the Indochinese countries.

"As this is the common principle that every country can share, Vietnam, as a member of the United Nations, has also to comply to it," he said.

Asked about Hanoi's repeated claims that unless China's threat to its security is ended, the negotiations will not be possible, Mr Sarre said it was not necessary for Hanoi to link the threat to this kind of problem. He was of the opinion that if there were threats from China, other countries would also join hands to oppose Beijing.

Though refusing to comment on whether the ASEAN proposal that Hanoi withdraw its troops 30 kilometres from the Thai-Kampuchean border was effective, he said that making the proposal was indication enough of ASEAN's willingness to solve the problem. He said he was very pleased that ASEAN's efforts and proposal were made within the framework of ICK and that it was still too early at this stage to judge whether the ASEAN proposal was effective, adding that all the problems must be solved through dialogue. "We have to avoid any serious confrontation because, according to our experience, it never solves any kind of problem," Mr Sarre said.

Asked whether the ICK had any proposal that would lead to the end of the Kampuchean conflict, the chairman replied: "For the time being, we don't have any proposal because we have yet to finish our mission and still have to visit many nations."

"But it is possible for us to make some concrete proposal during the next session of the UN General Assembly if necessary." Mr Sarre said.

#### ADMIRAL ON REINFORCING TROOPS ON EASTERN BORDER

BK020600 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Thai forces on the eastern border in Chanthaburi and Trat will have to be reinforced to prevent the possible spillover of the fighting in Kampuchea. Navy Commander in Chief Adm Sombun Chuaphibun quoted intelligence reports that the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea, in adopting a new strategy of rainy season offensives, might mobilise troops to strike at the Kampuchean resistance forces. Consequently, the Thai forces along the border would have to be well-prepared for the spillover of the fighting.

#### FORMATION OF NEW MUSLIM TERRORIST MOVEMENT NOTED

BK030200 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 3 Jul 83 p 2

[Text] Yala -- Local authorities here have reported the birth of a new Muslim terrorist movement which seeks to pursue all forms of subversive activities.

An official of the Civilian-Police-Military 43 told a news conference recently that the new terrorist movement, known as "Mujahedeen," was also attempting to expand its influence in the Islamic religious circles. Its leader was identified as Hayyivaha Dile. The official said that the terrorist movement was also in the process of recruiting members. But he gave no other details about the movement. Mujahedeen was apparently taken from the name of a revolutionary movement in Iran which is opposed to the Khomeyni regime.

The same official also said that the PULO [Pattani United Liberation Organization] movement, which was once believed to be the strongest terrorist group, had faced serious setbacks following defections by its leading members. He said it was difficult for PULO to revive its former influence.

NHAN DAN COMMENTARY SCORES SHULTZ' TOUR

BK011110 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] The Vietnamese daily NHAN DAN on Friday carries a commentary on the Reagan administration's designs in Southeast Asia. The paper said: U.S. Secretary George Shultz has just ended his tour of several ASEAN countries and U.S. President Ronald Reagan will visit Indonesia, Japan and South Korea in November this year. What is the reason for increasing U.S. presence in this region ten years after its strategic failure culminating in the signing of the Paris agreement on Vietnam" It is necessary to point out that Southeast Asia, as well as Asia and the Pacific, play an important role in the global strategy of the Reagan administration.

The main objectives of the Reagan administration's counterrevolutionary strategy in this region are: firstly, to oppose the movement for national independence and socialism, carry out the policy of direct confrontation against the Soviet Union from southeastern direction, collude with the Chinese expansionists to weaken and prevent the influence of the revolution in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, oppose the movement for national liberation and national independence in the region, and maintain the rest of the U.S. positions and its selfish interests in Southeast Asia. Secondly, to turn Southeast Asia into a corridor to defend the vital sea transport line and serve its strategy to mobilize part of U.S. important forces in eastern Asia and the Pacific to the hot regions of the Indian Ocean and Middle East when necessary; and thirdly, to intensify the neocolonialist control of the ASEAN countries, keep these countries in the U.S. orbit so as to maintain its political and economic influences, exploiting natural resources, making profits in this rich region with its cheap manpower, and shift the heavy burden of the long and serious crises in the United States on the ASEAN nations.

To achieve these objectives, the White House and the Pentagon have feverishly taken three major measures. The first measure is to increase military strength with the modernization of the 7th Fleet, consolidate and strengthen U.S. military bases in the region. The second one is to force the ASEAN countries to arm with weapons supplied by the United States, and carry out the policy of using local allies to defend U.S. influence in the region, and the third is to feverishly strengthen the alliance with Japan and collude with the Chinese expansionists in implementing the above said dark designs, join efforts with Beijing to oppose the three Indochinese countries and use the Japanese military forces to defend the one-thousand miles sea region stretching from the territorial waters of some ASEAN countries.

The most dangerous and outstanding aspects in Southeast Asia at present is the collusion between Washington and Beijing, to bleed Vietnam white, oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people and weaken the three Indochinese countries. As Professor (John Key), an American linguist and political activist, remarked that at present Vietnam still remains a target for Washington and that the United States' objective is to make national reconstruction in Vietnam very difficult so that it may base itself on postwar development to justify this policy.

In fact, the Reagan administration's worry about the unity among the Indochinese countries and their comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community to restore and develop national economy and build a new life will further prove the superiority of socialism, which is very attractive to other nations in the region and an important obstacle to the realization of U.S. dark design in Southeast Asia. For this very reason, Washington has resorted to many dirty acts against Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos, and supported the all-round destructive war of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists against the three Indochinese countries.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's recent statement in Manila and Bangkok, which slandered and besmeared Vietnam, opposed the trend of dialogue in Southeast Asia, chimed with Beijing and ASEAN countries in what they called the Kampuchean problem, and instigated ASEAN countries to confront the Indochinese countries, are the latest manifestations of the Reagan administration's ill intentioned attitude toward the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos.

THACH REMARKS ON KAMPUCHEA, PRC 'THREAT'

BK030138 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Jul 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] Although Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden refused to comment on his four-day trip to Hanoi and Laos when he arrived in Bangkok yesterday, Vietnam's stance on the Kampuchean issue seems as inflexible as before.

While Hanoi welcomed Australia's move to bridge the gap between itself and ASEAN over the Kampuchean issue and admitted that some "common ground" existed, its clarification of a number of issues, such as the neutrality of Kampuchea, the China threat and Thailand's 30-kilometre pullback proposal indicates that a solution is still a long way off.

Vietnam reiterated its stance on Kampuchea on Thursday when Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach gave a press conference to Australian journalists after a series of talks with Hayden. He said the "common ground" found between himself and Hayden was that peace and stability in Southeast Asia must prevail and that all countries respect the self-determination of Kampucheans. Thach also said that some kind of international guarantee and control must be agreed for a comprehensive "regional accommodation," which once achieved, will lead to the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea. But when noted by one journalist that he was repeating Vietnam's stance and was not saying anything new and asked to specify what he meant by regional accommodation Thach said: "Regional accommodation means between ASEAN and Indochina. Between Indochina and China...to give guarantees not to use territory against another, to ensure peace and security for every country in Southeast Asia."

When asked how could this accommodation be achieved Thach said that for the time being this was difficult, claiming that Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila had put conditions on his proposed visit to Hanoi. "I don't think that other (ASEAN) foreign ministers will visit without conditions. There is no channel between us and ASEAN, so I hope that if Mr Hayden could help it is better."

Thach also reiterated Vietnam's position over ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi's proposal for the Vietnamese to withdraw 30 kilometres from the Thai-Kampuchean border by saying: "If it is a condition, the Vietnamese answer is no. If it is a proposal for negotiation, the answer is yes. We will consider it with all other proposals concerning the security of the border between Kampuchea and Thailand."

With regards to Vietnam's definition of a "neutral" Kampuchea, which ASEAN wanted Hanoi to clarify, Thach said: "I must say it looks like Germany after the Second World War. 'Kampuchea is not a criminal after the war. It is the contrary. Germany was a criminal, Hitler was a criminal. So you had to punish, occupy, neutralise, disarm Germany. He said that Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea were victims of 40 years of aggression and that 'others are criminals.'"

"So now if you neutralise Kampuchea you let others have a free hand to do anything against other countries. This is unfair.



The fair solution, he said, is a global or regional accommodation at least, to stop the use of every country as a springboard against other countries. "We accept that not only Kampuchea is neutral. We accept that all Indochina be neutral," he said. "All Southeast Asia must be neutral because the territory of Thailand and other ASEAN countries were used against us," he claimed. He also claimed that the territory of Kampuchea, Laos or Vietnam were never used against other countries and so to be fair all ASEAN countries must be neutral.

Asked if to neutralise meant the withdrawal of American forces from the Philippines and Australian and New Zealand forces from Malaysia and Singapore, Thach replied: "This is the resolution of the non-aligned countries in March but we can negotiate if these bases have commitments that these bases will not be used against us."

Thach also linked Thailand with the China threat which he has said must be removed before a "big" portion of Vietnamese troops are withdrawn from Kampuchea. "We will withdraw a big part of our troops from Kampuchea if the threat from Thailand to Kampuchea is stopped," he said, adding however that the threat from China still remains. Thailand has consistently denied it is a threat to Kampuchea.

Asked by journalists what would have to happen for Hanoi to be confident that there was no more threat from China. He said: "The last soldiers will be withdrawn only when the threat from China is stopped. What is the threat from China? The threat to give us a second lesson. The threat from China is the concentration of Chinese troops on our border. The threat from China is using Thai territory and using Pol Pot and other reactionary forces against the Kampuchean people," he claimed. "The threat from China is that they are training subversive elements from Laos and Vietnam against Vietnam and Laos. The threat from China is the occupation of our land in the border and the Paracels (islands) and their economic blockade," Thach said.

With regards to reports that Vietnam is sending a large number of settlers into Kampuchea to Vietnamise it Thach said they are former Vietnamese residents of Kampuchea forced by the Lon Nol and Pol Pot regimes to move out. He claimed however that there were not many of these settlers returning, adding that a number of them are also Vietnamese tax evaders, defectors and criminals looking for a safe haven in Kampuchea.

Today, Hayden will be meeting ACM Sitthi and a number of high echelon Foreign Ministry officials at 11:00 p.m. to discuss his trip to Hanoi before holding a half hour press conference.

#### AUSTRALIA'S HAYDEN GIVES BANQUET, DEPARTS

OW011623 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 1 -- Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden and his party left here this morning, concluding their three-day official visit to Vietnam. While here, the Australian guests paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the history museum. Bill Hayden was cordially received by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Pham Van Dong.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach held talks with his Australian counterpart. The two ministers exchanged views on the relations between the two countries in recent years, and agreed on a number of concrete measures to promote their friendship and cooperation in the future. They also exchanged views on the Southeast Asian situation and other international issues of mutual concern, and reached some common ground in preserving peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

They pledged to do their best to achieve these important objectives.

In a friendly atmosphere, the two ministers expressed their satisfaction at the result of the talks, and agreed that Minister Bill Hayden's Vietnam visit had ushered in a new stage in the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. The host highly valued the Australian Labour Party government's policy of peace, independence, friendship and cooperation towards all countries in Southeast Asia, describing this as Australia's great contribution to peace and stability in this region. Minister Nguyen Co Thach accepted Minister Bill Hayden's invitation to visit Australia. The Australian Foreign Minister and Mrs. Hayden offered a banquet here last night in honour of the Vietnamese foreign minister and Mrs. Thach.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON RETURN OF 14 CHINESE

BK021516 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] On 2 July, Nguyen Lung, deputy chief of our Foreign Ministry's Chinese Affairs Department met Chinese Charge d'Affaires in Hanoi (Zhou Hue-yin) to inform him of the following:

Continuing to pursue the hostile policy toward Vietnam, recently the Chinese authorities have often sent their men to illegally intrude into Vietnamese territory and perpetrate acts of harassment and sabotage, causing an unstable situation along Vietnam's northern border. Some of these men have been arrested by the Vietnamese side and have publicly confessed their wrongful acts.

As the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry representative informed the Chinese charge d'affaires in preliminary talks in Hanoi on 30 June 1983, due to its humanitarian policy and desire to manifest its goodwill, the Vietnamese side has decided to return 14 of these men to the Chinese side so that they can be reunited with their families.

In this meeting, both sides have agreed on the location and measures to ensure security for their return on 18 July 1983.

LEADERS GREET PRC COUNTERPARTS ON ELECTION

OW231323 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] On the occasion of the election of the new state leaders by the Sixth National People's Congress of China, Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State of Vietnam, Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, separately sent messages on 23 June greeting Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of China.

The message of greetings from Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State of Vietnam, to Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, reads: I hereby extend my congratulations to you on your being elected to the post of the president of the People's Republic of China. For the interests of the peoples of our two countries and for peace in Asia and the world, I wish that traditional friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China as well as the normal relations between the two countries will be restored as soon as possible.

The message of greetings from Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly of Vietnam, to Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, reads:

I hereby extend my congratulations to you on your being elected to the post of the chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. For the interests of the peoples of our two countries and for peace in Asia and the world, I wish that the traditional friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China as well as the normal relations between the two countries will be restored as soon as possible.

The message of greetings from Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Vietnam, to Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of China, reads: I hereby extend my congratulations to you on your being reelected to the post of the Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. For the traditional friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China and for the sake of restoring the normal relations between the two countries as soon as possible, the Vietnamese people and government spare no efforts to fulfill the aspiration of the people of Vietnam, China, and other countries in this region and the world for peace and stability.

On this occasion, Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnamese foreign minister, has sent his congratulations to Wu Xueqian, Chinese foreign minister. The message of greetings say: I hereby extend my congratulations to you on your being elected to the post of the minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China. I wish that the traditional friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China as well as the normal relations between the two countries will be restored as soon as possible.

#### MEETING MARKS DPRK'S ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE MONTH

OW022109 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 2 -- A get-together was recently held here by the Vietnam commission for support to the Korean people and the Vietnam - D.P.R.K. Friendship Association on the occasion of the "Month of Anti-U.S. Struggle" of the Korean people (June 25-July 27). At the get-together, Pak Ung-sop, charge d'affaires a.i. of the D.P.R.K., informed the audience of the Korean people's struggle for national unification. Present on the occasion were Tran Duy Hung, presidium member of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples; Le Thiet Hung, chairman of the Vietnam commission for support to the Korean People; Hoang Linh, member of the executive committee of the Vietnam-D.P.R.K. Friendship Association; and others.

#### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION CLOSES 30 JUNE

BK030706 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Dear friends: This afternoon, 30 June, the fifth session of the Seventh National Assembly held its last plenary meeting at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi under the direction of Comrade Xuan Thuy, vice chairman of the National Assembly. Present were Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and many other party and state leaders.

The National Assembly adopted the law on the organization of the people's councils and the people's committees, gave preliminary approval to the general sections of criminal law, and ratified the Council of State's resolution appointing Comrade Vo Dong Giang a minister.

In an atmosphere filled with enthusiasm and singlemindedness, National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho read the closing speech:

[Begin recording] Dear respected and beloved Comrade Chairman of the Council of State Truong Chinh, dear respected and beloved Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, dear comrade National Assembly deputies:

Today we are going to close the successful fifth session of the Seventh National Assembly. During this session, the National Assembly has discussed and adopted the law on the organization of the people's councils and the people's committees. Thus, the National Assembly has completed the promulgation of the law on the organization of the organs of power of the state from the central to local level, thereby creating the conditions for these organs to develop their functions successfully, carrying out their tasks satisfactorily, strengthen the state's managerial efficiency, and contribute to implementing the system of leadership by the party, mastery by the people, and management by the state.

The National Assembly has given preliminary approval to the general section of the criminal law and heard the Council of Ministers report on the draft of the section concerning crimes under criminal law. The general section of criminal law just given preliminary approval by the National Assembly will serve as a basis for further studying, commenting on, and perfecting the section concerning crimes, which will be submitted to the National Assembly at its year end session.

After hearing reports on the work of the People's Supreme Court and the People's Supreme Control Organ, the National Assembly has made many practical suggestions aimed at making the activities performed by these two sectors serve even more effectively the strengthening of the socialist legal system in our country.

The National Assembly has also heard a report by the minister of foreign affairs and highly appreciated our state's past activities in the field of foreign affairs.

On this occasion, the SRV National Assembly solemnly gives its ardent response to the appeal for peace and life against nuclear war issued by the Prague World Peace Assembly and declares its full support for the joint statement of the conference held recently in Moscow by the party and state leaders of fraternal socialist countries, which calls for an end to the arms race and prevention of a nuclear disaster.

Standing side by side with the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean peoples and closely uniting with the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and all revolutionary and peace force in the world, our people will struggle resolutely to foil the expansionist and hegemonist policy pursued by the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles in collusion with U.S. imperialism to cause tension in Southeast Asia, thereby making an active contribution to the common struggle for peace and friendship between nations in Asia and the rest of the world.

Dear comrade National Assembly deputies, upon returning to their localities and work units after this session, all delegations of National Assembly deputies must promptly inform the voters of the results of the National Assembly's fifth session. All our deputies, together with the compatriots and combatants throughout the country, are resolved to implement the resolutions of the fifth party congress, the resolutions of the third and fourth plenums of the party Central Committee, and the resolution of the National Assembly; uphold the sense of responsibility and discipline; develop the laboring people's right to collective mastery; vigorously step up the emulation movement to fulfill the 1983 state plan; restore order in the field of distribution and circulation of goods; stabilize the living conditions of workers, state employees, members of the armed forces, and the laboring people; bring about a new turn for the better in the socioeconomic field; defeat the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the enemy; firmly safeguard social order and safety; and constantly push forward the construction and defense of the Socialist Vietnamese fatherland. [applause]

I wish the comrade National Assembly deputies good health and success in their work. I would like to declare the Fifth Session of the Seventh National Assembly closed.  
[applause] [end recording]



## NHAN DAN Editorial

BK020950 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Jun 83

[NHAN DAN 1 July editorial: "Enhance the State's Managerial Efficiency and Strengthen Socialist Law"]

[Text] In light of the resolutions of the fifth party congress and the third and fourth party Central Committee plenums, the Fifth Session of the Seventh National Assembly worked intensively and seriously and concluded with fine success.

In this session, the National Assembly attentively discussed and adopted the law on the organization of the people's councils and people's committees; gave preliminary ratification to the general section and heard a report on the drafting of the criminal section of the penal code; and discussed and decided on other important tasks aimed at enhancing the state's managerial efficiency, strengthening socialist law, and ensuring the working people's right to collective mastery.

People's councils and people's committees -- especially those at the grassroots level -- retain a very important role in our state's organizational system. It is at these councils and committees where the struggle is continuously taking place daily to determine who will triumph over whom between the two paths -- capitalist and socialist -- and the struggle of our people against the enemy and reactionaries of other stripes for the successful construction of socialism and firm defense of the socialist fatherland. People's councils and people's committees are also responsible for transmitting and applying all the systems, policies, and lines of the party and the state to every citizen and transforming them into the people's will and aspirations so that they can motivate the people to implement them through specific action to achieve practical results.

During the two wars of resistance against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists, the people's councils and people's committees at all levels had been constantly consolidated and developed and had fulfilled the historical tasks of proletarian dictatorship. Today, faced with the new task of building the material and technical bases of socialism and the struggle against all schemes of aggression and sabotage of the enemy, the role of the people's councils and people's committees is becoming ever more important.

The law on organizing the people's councils and people's committees, which has just been adopted by the National Assembly, is the legal basis for the state to create a vigorous change in its organization and power in localities. It also enables the state to serve as a source of support for the people to promote their right to mastery in economic and social management.

In the first stage of the period of transition to socialism, our country is still encountering numerous difficulties. Acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary elements, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists are frenziedly waging a multifaceted war of sabotage against our people. Taking advantage of the difficulties and loopholes in our economic and social management, they are attempting to disrupt the market, prices, and social order and security.

To firmly ensure social discipline, especially to restore order in the field of distribution and circulation, the National Assembly found that, along with providing ideological education and streamlining the organization and enhancing the managerial efficiency of the state, it is necessary to strengthen the socialist legal system by improving a number of essential laws.

In its first session, the Seventh National Assembly adopted a number of important laws.

In its third session, the Seventh National Assembly heard the report on the drafting of the penal code and considered this to be a pressing need to ensure the uniformity of socialist law, thus helping to safeguard the socialist regime, protect the rights of citizenship, and struggle against crimes -- acts which are detrimental to society and harmful to socialist order and law.

To form a basis and pave the way for the completion of the penal code at an early date, at this session, the National Assembly gave preliminary ratification to the general section and contributed many views to the drafting of the criminal section of this penal code. The National Assembly also heard the reports on the tasks of the Supreme People's Control Organ and presented its practical views on these tasks aimed at strengthening socialist law, enhancing the state's managerial efficiency, and ensuring the working people's right to collective mastery.

At this session, the National Assembly solemnly announced its hearty response to the appeal for peace and life and against nuclear war of the Prague peace assembly, as well as its full support for the joint statement on ending the arms race, which was issued by the party and state leaders of many fraternal socialist countries in their recent meeting in Moscow, with the intention of averting the catastrophe of a nuclear war.

Together with the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, our people pledge to unite closely with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, as well as with all the revolutionary and peace forces of the world, in the struggle to resolutely frustrate the policy of expansion and hegemony of the Chinese reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. This is maintained at firmly safeguarding peace and friendship among the nations in Asia and the world.

Thanks to its intensive work, the Fifth Session of the Seventh National Assembly was able to solve many problems. Our people welcome and wait for the law on organizing the people's councils and people's committees, and the general section of the penal code. We are also persisting in struggling to ensure that these laws are implemented with practical results.

The party committees at all levels are duty-bound to care for and enhance the managerial efficiency of all state organs, while these state organs have the responsibility to make criticism and self-criticism of their shortcomings so that measures can be taken to promptly correct or improve the organizational and operational systems of the state machinery. This is aimed at enhancing the state's managerial efficiency; severely punishing those counterrevolutionaries, saboteurs, bad elements, and degenerate and degraded cadres and civil servants; and ensuring the right to collective mastery of the working people and gradually stabilizing their lives.

In its resolution, the fourth party Central Committee plenum pointed out the need to intensively inspect, control, and streamline the state's organizational system; establish the state's legal system and law; and administer law and discipline strictly, justly and equally to all offenses. Therefore, persons with highly responsible positions who have committed an offense are subject to stricter disciplinary action.

It is also necessary to put an end to the situation in which the law is unfairly or corruptly administered in an attempt to protect others. If we succeed in overcoming this situation, which has become a bad habit within the party organization and state machinery, we will be able to contribute significantly to enhancing the state's managerial efficiency and strengthening socialist law.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY MARKS 30TH ANNIVERSARY

OW302120 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 30 -- The Central Committee and the Hanoi Committee of the Vietnam Democratic Party (V.D.P.) jointly held a function here this evening to mark the 30th anniversary of the V.D.P. (June 30).

Present on the occasion were Huynh Tan Phat, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Nguyen Van Tien, member of the Presidium and general secretary of the V.F.F.C.C., many intellectuals, industrialists and traders members of the V.D.P.

Nghien Xuan Yem, general secretary of the V.D.P., in his commemorative speech exalted the traditions of patriotism and love of socialism of the V.D.P. operating under the glorious banner of the Communist Party of Vietnam and of President Ho Chi Minh within the great national unity bloc. He pledged the V.D.P.'s efforts together with the other political parties and mass organizations within the fatherland front to strive for the successful building and defence of the socialist Vietnamese motherland, and together with peace combatants across the world to struggle to check the heads of the bellicose U.S. imperialists and their allies and prevent a nuclear war, in order to safeguard the peaceful life of the whole mankind.

TRIAL OF 4 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' REPORTED

BK021202 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Jun 83, p 4

[VNA report]

[Text] The People's Court of Kien Giang Province recently conducted a trial against a group of people convicted of carrying out counterrevolutionary activities.

Nguyen Huu Cau, was a former psychological warfare office of the enemy. After the liberation of South Vietnam, despite the leniency given to him by the local authorities, he did not repent and change but continued to carry out counterrevolutionary activities, especially in the cultural and ideological domains, with meticulous, villainous tricks. He composed and propagated many songs with counterrevolutionary content in an attempt to poison, incite, and undermine the morale and way of thinking of our cadres, people, and youths, especially the former intelligentsia and bourgeoisie, thereby creating a suspicious and boring atmosphere among them. Cau made contacts with other counter-revolutionary elements in the so-called "Front for National Salvation" to besmear the socialist regime and organize people to flee abroad. He made contact with and led astray a number of bad elements at the provincial general hospital in order to undermine the atmosphere at this hospital and create a negative spirit and seriously low morale, thereby diminishing the people's confidence in the socialist system.

Le Van Tap, Pham Doan Luyen, and Bui Viet Hoang were once medical doctors who served under the former regime. They were treated with special attention and used at important functions by the state. However, due to their lack of confidence in the new regime, they were bribed and used by Cau. They closely colluded with Cau and used their specialized profession to undermine the hospital, create disorderly and careless habits, violate the hospital's regulations, tend to their personal interests, and turn the hospital into a place to carry out illegal transactions to make money. The acts of sabotage conducted by the aforementioned group have damaged the people's lives and health, state's properties, and the confidence of the patients and the local people.

Moreover, Tap, Luyen, and Hoang also helped Cau make contacts and organize people to flee abroad. The acts conducted by Nguyen Huu Cau and his accomplices are tantamount to the activities of the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage being carried out against our people.

Basing on their crimes of counterrevolution the Kien Giang Province People's Court sentenced Nguyen Huu Cau to death and Le Van Tap, Pham Doan Luyen, and Bui Viet Hoang each to 20, 50, and 3 years imprisonment respectively.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' SENTENCED FOR SUBVERSION

OWO20755 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 2 -- A group of counter-revolutionaries who plotted to overthrow the administration has been put on public trial by the Ho Chi Minh City People's Court.

The thirteen defendants headed by Nguyen Van Hieu (Nguyen Van Hien), [as received] an avowed agent of the C.I.A., have misused religion for their seditious activities, turning the Dac Lo monastery in Ho Chi Minh City into a meeting place with their accomplices to carry out their counter-revolutionary programmes.

They illegally published a tabloid entitled "Religion and Life" to incite Catholic believers to rise up against the administration. They also contacted reactionary organizations abroad, received their aid and supplied them with documents to distort the situation in the country and vilify the revolutionary state. They also drew a number of young men and women into their criminal plot.

The tribunal decided that this is a dangerous organized action of subversion. It sentenced Nguyen Van Hien to life imprisonment. His accomplices received sentences ranging from warning to 15 years in prison.

NATIONAL SEMINAR HELD ON POPULATION POLICY

OWO22119 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 2 -- A national seminar on population education was held here recently under the 1983 programme of the Population Department of the Education Ministry and a cooperation plan between this ministry and the U.N.I.P.A. and U.N.E.S.C.O. for Asia and the Pacific.

The seminar dealt with problems related to the population situation in the world, Asia and the Pacific, and more particularly in Vietnam and basic questions in the population policy of the Communist Party and the government of Vietnam.

The seminar suggested that population education be introduced into basic scientific disciplines and in the further education system for adults.



AUSTRALIAFURTHER ON HAYDEN VISIT, TALKS IN SRV, LAOS

## SRV Position Said Firm

BK031028 Hong Kong AFP in English 1009 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Bangkok, July 3 (AFP) -- Vietnam is prepared to keep its troops in Cambodia "until hell freezes over if that's necessary" to parry a perceived threat from China, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said today. Mr Hayden, at a news conference here after a four-day exploratory visit to Vietnam and Laos, said Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach had made it "abundantly clear" that Hanoi would boost its armed presence in Cambodia in response to any stepped-up pressure from the Chinese-equipped resistance. He added that the implication was that both Vietnamese and Soviet influence in Cambodia would therefore be "more deeply and extensively entrenched." Mr Hayden spoke to reporters after briefing Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on his tour. Mr. Hayden said China, for its part, appeared to have hardened its attitude recently, limiting the prospects for an end to the four-and-a-half year Cambodian stalemate. The Chinese have shown "no sign of, in any way, diminishing the tough attitude they have taken in the past," Mr Hayden said. "If anything, the expression that we have received of their views suggests...a toughening up in their attitudes," he added. the foreign minister declined to be drawn out on what indications Australia had received, saying only they were not to be made public.

Mr Hayden appeared to indicate he agreed that Vietnam should not be expected to act unilaterally before guarantees were established for the security of the entire region. He quoted Mr Thach as saying: "All those things are concomitant." If Vietnam is going to withdraw, then international safeguards must be in place and regional states must guarantee they will be respected. Mr. Hayden said Australia was not interested in playing the role of mediator, arbitrator or negotiator in the conflict, but wished to make its contribution as a member of the region. He said Mr. Thach had undertaken to discuss the issue further with Australia, which would communicate Hanoi's views to the ASEAN states -- Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines.

## Assurances on UN Aid

BK021329 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Australia is to oppose any move that will block multilateral aid to Vietnam through United Nations agencies. The assurance was given today in the Laotian capital, Vientiane, by Australia's foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, following a visit to Vietnam. He said he had told the Vietnamese that Australia would support multilateral aid which, in its view, should be automatic as part of Vietnam's membership of the United Nations. However, Mr Hayden made it clear that Australia would not be making some available until it had made its own decision on whether to resume aid to Vietnam.

AUSTRALIAN TO INVESTIGATE ANTARCTIC'S RESOURCES

BK010941 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Excerpt] There is to be an inquiry into what natural resources are contained in Australia's Antarctic territory and the difficulties involved in exploiting them. Australia laid claim to approximately 42 percent of the region. The inquiry is to be held by the Senate Standing Committee on Natural Resources.

The Senate committee is to establish the extent of natural resources in Australia's Antarctic territory, especially a range of minerals and marine life there. It will also examine the technical, economic, and environmental problems associated with exploiting the area's natural resources.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON HAYDEN'S HANOI VISIT

BK041543 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that he is still not in a position to evaluate whether Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden's visit to Hanoi has revealed new information on efforts to seek solution of the Kampuchean problem. Answering questions from newsmen at the Foreign Affairs Department in Jakarta this afternoon, the foreign minister said that he still has not received information from the Thai foreign minister, but has heard of the outcome of Bill Hayden's visit through press reports.

The foreign minister believed that the outcome of Hayden's visit, as reported by the press, resulted in a surprising [word indistinct] but did not reveal new elements.

MOKHTAR COMMENTS ON TIMOR, KAMPUCHEAN PROBLEMS

BK011658 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has reiterated that Indonesia considers the East Timor problem already settled. According to the Indonesian foreign minister, recent news on East Timor emanating from Lisbon is being deliberately exploited for the upcoming UN General Assembly session and is totally incorrect. The news from Lisbon seems to suggest that there have been efforts to negotiate a cease-fire between the East Timor governor and Fretilin leaders in East Timor.

The foreign minister admitted that more time is needed for the solution of the Kampuchean problem, but headway has been made compared with 1 year ago. The minister said there has been a change in the positions of the three parties involved in the Kampuchean problem -- Vietnam, the PRC, and ASEAN. Vietnam, the PRC, and ASEAN. Vietnam has expressed its readiness to accept an independent, nonaligned, and neutral Kampuchea, something it had never said before. The PRC, in its five-point proposal, did not mention a Vietnamese troop withdrawal, something it also had never stated before, while on the ASEAN side, a new development has emerged with the Thai proposal for a 30-km pullback of Vietnamese troops from the Thai-Kampuchean border.

In reply to questions by newsmen on the outcome of Prince Sihanouk's visit to Indonesia, Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, who now is chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, said the visit will have a positive impact on the upcoming UN General Assembly meeting. On the other hand, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said that the Kampuchean problem can only be resolved according to the resolutions which were adopted by the seventh nonaligned conference, which call for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese view was stated by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in his interview with Beijing [word indistinct] correspondent in Hanoi last Tuesday.

According to the Vietnamese minister, the troop withdrawal, on the basis of the resolutions of the New Delhi summit meeting, involves all foreign troops in Southeast Asia and not merely the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea. He said Vietnam in the coming 5, 10 or 21 [as heard] will withdraw most of its troops from Kampuchea after considering the security factor.

**END OF**

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**DATE FILMED**

July 6, 1983

